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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MY MOTHER.

Love's balmy kiss, love's balmy kiss,
What comfort doth that pledge impart?
And sheddeth rays of purest bliss
Upon the sorrow-stricken heart:
Like flowers drooping 'neath the sun
Reviveth in the evening dew,
It soothes our life, with woe o'errun,
And gives, as 'twere, existence new.

Love's fond caress, love's fond caress,
It strews the path of life with flowers,
And kindly its endearments bless
Our chequer'd way, our fleeting hours:
When sickness her pale mantle throws
O'er us, it mitigates our pain—
It cheers our hearts, it soothes our woes,
It smiles, and all is well again.

Think not this is the wanton's love
That twines so closely round the heart;
Such blandishments it is above,
Purer the joys it doth impart:
Oh, no! the richest treasure given
Is that which sorrow can remove—
The choicest, richest gift of Heaven
Is sure a tender mother's love.

Then, dearest parent, long may He
Who guards our life, directs our ways,
Stretch his protecting arm o'er thee,
In health and bliss prolong thy days;
And may they pass in calmness by,
Warm'd by joy's sun-beams from above—
Thus bless'd, grant Heaven, long may I
Merit a tender mother's love.

SELIM.

STANZAS TO —— ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

Blossom of vernal sweetness, lovely rose,
Once more I tune the long-neglected lay,
To hail the sun, whose fav'ring beams disclose
Improving beauties with this genial day.

Propitious day! still as the circling year
Renews its course, may'st thou, at each return,
Veil'd in fresh showers of op'ning bliss appear,
While health's gay fires with purer ardour burn.

And may the loves and graces still, as now,
Play round her form, and flush her artless cheek,
While taste and virtue crown the polish'd brow,
And thro' her eyes the native feelings speak.

The while some youth, by nature's partial love,
Form'd in the mould of genius, worth and sense,
In early prime her virgin heart shall move,
And hymen's torch its brightest ray dispense.

Thus does, sweet maid, the strain of friendship glow,
Gilding thy fate in colours of the morn—
A spring-tide life, unchill'd by wint'ry woe,
Joy without cloud, a rose without a thorn.

GERTRUDE.

IMPROMPTU TO ——.

What! ask me why I am so sad?
I cannot tell for why;
Yet if I could, I surely would,
With all my heart, comply.

A secret pang is hid beneath
My weary little heart;
And glad I'd be, if I could flee
The agonising smart.

And yet, for why I cannot tell,
That I endure the pain;
But this I know, and tell it you,
To rid it would be vain.

You say 'tis love—I wont declare,
Perhaps it may be so:
Be so it will, I say it still,
I cannot own it no.

Then do not urge me more to name
What yet I never knew,
Lest some mistake I'd chance to make,
And say that I lo'd you. ELLEN.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

O turn, my friend, thine eyes away
From where past pleasures shine,
The future boasts as bright a ray
As auld lang syne.

The rising beam is sure more bright
Than that that's in decline,
And hope can yield as more delight
Than auld lang syne.

Then catch the joys that tow'rd thee fly,
And joys flown by resign,
For soon their wings will bear them by
To auld lang syne.

Oh! say'st thou so, that hope's bright rays
May gild this heart of mine,
As bright as in enchanted days
Of auld lang syne.

Alas! from hope I've heard before
Such cheering tales as thine!
Been cheated, and but wept the more
For auld lang syne.

Hope ne'er can bid a star to rise
With beams as bright to shine,
As those that sparkle in the skies
Of auld lang syne.

Hope's but a wandering wild-fire gleam,
That o'er the swamp may shine;
But, oh! serene's the moon-light beam
Of auld lang syne.

Oh! tell me not "in childhood's hours
The flow'rs with thorns did twine:"
Those thorns were young, as were the flow'rs
Of auld lang syne.

Thorns 'neath our feet now stronger grow,
While all the flow'rs decline:
We'll tread no flow'ry path below
Like auld lang syne.

The future 'll fade—as soon the hour
On which I now recline;
But time and change have little pow'r
O'er auld lang syne. LINDEN.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Wherever the "angel of affliction" has scattered the dews of sorrow, the feeling heart cannot but extend its sympathy to the sufferer, whether they be endeared by the ties of affection and friendship, only acquaintances, or entire strangers: to know that they are mourners is sufficient to excite compassion—grief commands even from the rude wanderer of the forest a degree of reverence—the vilest, hardest heart, cannot avoid being touched on beholding another's woe!—at the approach of sorrow, the gayest bosom is saddened, the smile of thoughtless joy vanishes, and mirth passes away like a summer cloud.

I was once a visiter where *one alone* wore the "weeds of woe!" she loved, was beloved and happy—but "death had been there," and her hopes withered before his deadly touch!—neither had she the consolation of receiving his last sad smile—or of hearing the farewell blessing of him whom she had loved fondly and faithfully—he died far away—no kind hand was near to smooth his pillow, or dry the cold dews on his brow—he was in a land of strangers—and strangers laid him in the lonely grave. She heard it in silence—she has borne it in silence—none hear her complain—but I have watched the faintness of the unwelcome smile—I have seen the involuntary tear, when others thought she was engaged with the trifles around her. I read in her restless eyes, and discovered by the convulsive sigh that her thoughts were not as our thoughts—but were with him who slumbered in the cold earth! Months passed away, and I returned to the same spot, and met the same little circle of friends, gathered around her—I was observing attentively a likeness that hung in the room, and which brought to my recollection scenes that had long rested in the *shades* of memory—for it resembled some one who had been an actor in them, and I was endeavouring to remember his name—the enquiry, "do you know the original?" interrupted my reverie, and I was then told who he was—I had seen him—a foolish, foppish mortal, who seemed to possess but a small share of common sense—and whose trifling giddy behaviour had disgusted me, and I was almost led to exclaim with Cowper, "Then *what is man?* and what man seeing this, and having human feelings, does not blush and hang his head" on seeing *such* a man? There was another likeness opposite, and my attention was drawn towards it—"That," said one to me, "is the resemblance of our friend, you never knew him?" No! I answered, and with a sigh and an involuntary shudder, I turned away and resumed my seat—I surveyed the being before me still in the deep garb of mourning—and blushed to think it possible, that he whom she had loved, and mourned over, was placed near the idle trifler, who had fluttered a moment like the butterfly of a summer's day, and then departed. I looked at her to see if no change passed over her countenance—on my observing the likeness so incongruously placed—I perceived none! alas! alas! thought I, is human nature *thus weak?* does the heart so soon lose the traces of those whose living images were engraven there?—had as many years as months elapsed, I would have deemed it sacrilege, thus to place the living with the dead—one so worthy of perpetual remembrance and regard, with the puerile creature scarcely deserving a transient thought! but perhaps all do not think and feel as I do—there were others there who appeared to notice no inconsistency in it, but the circumstance made a deep impression on my mind, and imparted a feeling of melancholy that remained during my stay, and returns whenever I recur to it.

I will not say her love had waned, that would be perhaps wronging her unjustly—but the appearance was painful to one who had known her situation—her mind was one that had not advanced beyond mediocrity in the scale of refinement, and she might see no impropriety in it; therefore I was willing to exercise a little of that charity which covereth a multitude of faults, but could not help feeling a diminution in my esteem, and doubted a little the *depth* of her sorrow. MARTHA.

To suppose these desolations (plagues and earthquakes) the scourge of Heaven for human impieties, is a dreadful reflection; and yet to suppose ourselves in a forlorn and fatherless world, is ten times a more frightful consideration. In the first case, we may reasonably hope to avoid destruction by the amendment of our manners; in the latter, we are kept incessantly alarmed by the blind rage of warring elements.

Take a plain man with an honest heart, give him his bible and make him conversant in it; and I will engage for him that he will never be at a loss how to act agreeably to his duty, in every circumstance of life.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

There is a circumstance related of Cromwell, which in refinement of policy as well as in malevolence, is scarcely perhaps to be paralleled in history. When Cardenas was ambassador in England from the Court of Spain, though he was treated with marks of uncommon attention by Cromwell, he could never be prevailed upon to betray any State secret, or enter into any measures whatever in favor of the Protector's views; yet still the latter was too cunning for him, for while he was making great naval preparations for a war against Spain, he had the address to make its minister believe that the fleet was destined for another purpose; and in this manner he amused him, till the burning of the galleons by Blake opened his eyes. Cardenas resented this so much, that when he was recalled, he traversed every proposal of Cromwell's at the court of Madrid, so that while he remained there in office, the Protector found he was not likely to carry any point. He therefore determined on the destruction of this minister, though it was no easy matter to effect this, as his credit was great not only with the king his master, but with the whole Spanish court. Cromwell, however, conceived a way which he thought would effectually accomplish his ruin; and to put it in execution, he sent for the keeper of Newgate, and asked him many questions concerning the qualifications of his different prisoners, and among the rest wished to know whether he had in custody, any one remarkable for house-breaking. The jailer told him, there was a fellow under the sentence of death, that he believed could get in or out of any house in the world if his hands were at liberty. The Protector ordered this man to be brought privately to him, but the fellow was such a miserable wo-begone wretch, that Cromwell stood astonished at the sight of him, and more so at the specimens of his art, which he practised at the instance of the keeper, on locks of the most curious contrivance; these, though of different forms, he readily opened, and said, there was never a lock made that he would not undertake to open in the same manner. The keeper was then ordered to withdraw, and the Protector, after some private discourse with the thief, remanded him to Newgate, under the same guard which brought him. But at the dead of night, he sent a trusty person to Newgate, with a warrant to the keeper for the criminal's release, and orders to bring him again into his presence to receive some instructions. When the fellow came the second time, the Protector showed him the plan of a garden and pavilion, into which he was to make his way by opening a certain number of locks, each of which had three keys; and then he asked him if he thought he could effect it, promising him not only free pardon, but a considerable reward for his pains. The man said he would. The Protector told him that he should be conducted to the place were the service was to be performed, and then he would have a letter given him, which he was to drop under a table that he would find in the middle of a pavilion, as there represented in the plan. This was all the fellow was entrusted with, and care was taken to provide him with suitable apparel, and every thing necessary for his journey, and the service he was about to perform; so that he no sooner received his instructions, than he was hurried off immediately, and put on board the vessel that was to carry him to Spain. The person to whose care he was intrusted, had his instructions likewise; but as the one did not know where he was to be carried, so the other was not acquainted with the business of his companion, when he had brought him to the appointed place and given him the letter, but was instantly to leave him to himself, and repair to Venice with another letter, which he was to deliver to the English envoy there. Each of these performed his service punctually. The letter which the felon carried, was addressed to Don Cardenas, Secretary of State to the King of Spain, and was written in English with Cromwell's own hand, thanking him for the care he had taken to perform his engagements, and acquainting him that the twenty thousand pounds sterling which had been stipulated, was lodged in the bank of Venice for his use, and that he might draw for it whenever he pleased. This letter, as Cromwell had foreseen, was picked up by the king, whose custom was to repair to that pavilion every morning, to deliberate on the affairs of the nation, and to read despatches, as well as to receive the assistance of his council. The king knowing the hand, but not understanding the contents, was greatly alarmed, and sent immediately for the English agent, who read the letter to his Majesty, but protested his ignorance as to any secret intelligence between Cardenas and his master, who he said, was of such a temper as never to intrust a second person with things of that nature. This increased his apprehensions; and when the council assembled, Cardenas was ordered to withdraw, and the letter was produced by the King, with an account of its contents, and the manner of finding it; adding that Cardenas was, indeed, the last man that sat there, except his Majesty, the evening before it was found. All unanimously pronounced him a traitor; and his whole conduct while at the English court was recalled to mind, and urged as the proof of it; but his Majesty whose affection for him was sincere, was unwilling to judge so rashly of him without further evidence and knowing the artifices of courtiers to disgrace or supplant one another in their prince's favor, and that it might not be impossible but that some other of the council might counterfeit such a letter, and drop it there with the design of ruining Cardenas, proposed to trace the affair to the bottom before passing sentence, by sending to Venice to know if such a precise sum was lodged in the bank there, by whom lodged and for whose use. His Majesty's proposal was thought reasonable, and a messenger was immediately despatched to the Spanish minister at Venice, to make strict inquiry into the above particulars. The messenger returned, and brought with him the original order, dated the same day with a letter to Cardenas, written with the same hand, and, to remove all suspicion, sealed with the Protector's own seal. There now remained no farther doubt; Cardenas was infamously degraded, and his estate confiscated; but his Majesty, on account of his great age and long services, thought fit to spare his life.

GOLDSMITH.

Every particular in the history of works of genius, and in the character of their authors, ought to interest posterity. The following sketch of Goldsmith's habits of composition, is from Lee Lewes' Anecdotes, and the subsequent remarks on the "Deserted Village," from Walter Scott's Lives of the Novelists.

"Goldsmith, though quick enough at prose, was rather slow at poetry—not from the tardiness of fancy, but from the time he took in pointing the sentiment, and polishing the versification. He was by his own confession, 4 or 5 years collecting materials in all his country excursions for one poem, and was actually engaged in the construction of it above two years. His manner of writing poetry was this; he first sketched a part of his design in prose, in which he threw out his ideas as they occurred to him; and then sat carefully down to versify them, correct them, and add such other ideas as he thought better fitted to the subject. He sometimes would exceed his prose design by writing several verses impromptu, but these he would take uncommon pains afterwards to revise, lest they should be found unconnected with the main design.

The writer of these Memoirs (Lee Lewes) called upon the Doctor the second morning after he had begun the Deserted Village, and to him he communicated the plan of his poem.

'Some of my friends,' continued he, 'differ from me on this plan, and think this depopulation of villages does not exist—but I am satisfied of the fact. I remember it in my own country, and have seen it in this. He then read what he had done of it that morning, beginning:—

"Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
Seats of my youth, when every sport could please,
How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green,
Where humble happiness endeared each scene!
How often have I paused on every charm—
The shelter'd cot—the cultivated farm—
The never failing brook—the busy mill—
The decent church, that tops the neighbouring hill,
The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made!

"'Come,' says he, 'let me tell you this is no morning's work; and now my dear boy if you are not better engaged, I should be glad to enjoy a Holiday with you."

"The reception given to the Deserted Village, so full of natural elegance simplicity, and pathos, was of the warmest kind. The publisher showed at once his skill and generosity by pressing upon Mr. Goldsmith a hundred pounds, which the author insisted upon returning, when, upon computation, he found that it came to nearly a crown for every couplet, a sum which he considered no poem could be worth. The sale of the poem made him amends for the unusual instance of moderation. Lissoy, near Ballymanon, where his brother the clergyman, had his living, claims the honour of being the spot from which the localities of the Deserted Village were derived. The church, which tops the neighbouring hill, the mill and the lake, are still pointed out; and a hawthorn has suffered the penalty of poetical celebrity, being cut to pieces by these admirers of the bard who desired to have classical tooth-pick cases and tobacco-stoppers. Much of this supposed locality may be fanciful, but it is a pleasing tribute to the poet in the land of his fathers.

The latter author thus concludes his examination of that ever popular work the Vicar of Wakefield.

"We read the Vicar of Wakefield in youth and in age. We return to it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature. Whether we choose the pathetic and distressing incidents of the fire, and the scenes at the jail, or the lighter and humorous parts of the story we find the best and truest sentiments enforced in the most beautiful language; and perhaps few characters of purer dignity have been described than that of the excellent pastor rising above sorrow and oppression, and labouring for the conversion of those felons into whose company he had been thrust by his villanous creditor.

In too many works of this class, the critics must apologize for or censure particular passages in the narrative, as unfit to be pursued by youth and innocence. But the wreath of Goldsmith remains unsullied; he wrote to exalt virtue and expose vice; and he accomplished his task in a manner which raises him to the highest rank among British authors. We close his volume with a sigh that such an author should have written so little from the stores of his own genius, and that he should have been so prematurely removed from the sphere of literature which he adorned."

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

Woman, about whose life a lustre of interest is thrown by a charm that imparts a witchery to every thing that comes within her path, is often doomed, by man's inconstancy, to retire from the world, and waste a life in silent sorrowing, amidst the ruins of blasted hope, with no companion but her own reflections—with no consolation but conscious innocence. It is for such, that the stoicism of the hardest heart is melted into sympathetic tears of pity. Misanthropy itself, reprobates the machinations of a deceiver, and stamps the curse of infamy on him who leads innocence captive to his designing treachery. He that is unprincipled and unfeeling enough to trifle with the finer feelings of the heart—who can, unmoved, ruin the life of the fairest rose that ever exhaled fragrance or expanded beauty—who can blast the flowery path of her into whose existence happiness is bursting at every step,

"* * * * * can smile
And murder while he smiles."

Like the serpent Envy, he secretly wreaths his coils and silently prepares for the fatal spring. Against the sycophant smiles of an artful, heartless deceiver, what security is there? There is no alleviation for the agonies of blasted hope—no relief from the bankruptcy of the heart.

WOMAN.

A work just published in England, entitled "Tales by the O'Harra Family," furnishes the following touching tribute to women,—to the general truth and justness of which, though perhaps a little in the extreme of colouring, the feelings of every man on whom the hand of severe sickness has been laid, will involuntarily respond. It has been often remarked, that in sickness there is no hand like woman's hand, no heart like woman's heart; and there is not. A man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind, yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow rather than the light of the sad lamp that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait alone and sleepless, the struggle of the grey dawn into the chamber of suffering; let him be appointed to this ministry even for the sake of the brother of his heart, of the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will urge; his eye will close, and his spirit grow impatient of the dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of irresistible selfishness, which indeed he may be ashamed of and struggle to reject, but which, despite of all his efforts, remains to characterize his nature, and prove, in one instance at least, his manly weakness. But see a mother, a sister, or a wife, in his place. The woman feels no weariness, owns no recollection of self. In silence, and in the depth of night she dwells, not only passively, but as far as the qualified term may express our meaning, joyously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct, as from time to time it catches the slightest stir, or breath of the now more-than-ever-loved one who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her step, as in obedience to an impulse or a signal would not waken a mouse; if she speaks, her accents are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort and devotion; and thus, night after night she tends him like a creature sent from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed—her eye never winking, her mind never palled, her nature, that at all other times is weakness, now gaining a superhuman strength, and magnanimity; herself forgotten, and her sex alone predominant.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION & SALADIN.

FROM THE TALISMAN.

On the day before that appointed for the combat, Conrade and his friends set off by daybreak to repair to the place assigned, and *Richard* left the camp at the same hour, and for the same purpose; but as he had agreed upon, he took his journey by a different route, a precaution which had been judged necessary, to prevent the possibility of a quarrel betwixt their armed attendants.

The good King himself was in no humour for quarrelling with any one. Nothing could have added to his pleasurable anticipations of a desperate and bloody combat in the lists except his being in his own royal person one of the combatants; and he was half in charity again even with Conrade of Montserrat.—Lightly armed, richly dressed, and gay as a bridegroom on the eve of his nuptials, Richard caracoled along by the side of Queen Berengarie's litter, pointing out to her various scenes through which they passed, and cheering with tale and song the bosom of the inhospitable wilderness.

The Diamond of the Desert, so lately a solitary fountain, distinguished only amid the waste by solitary groups of palm-trees, was now the centre of an encampment, the embroidered flags and gilded ornaments of which glittered far and wide, and reflected a thousand rich tints against the setting sun. The coverings of the large pavillions were of the gayest colors, scarlet, bright yellow, pale blue, and other gaudy and gleaming hues, and the tops of their pillars or tent poles, were decorated with golden pomegranates, and small silken flags. But, besides these distinguished pavilions, there where what Thomas de Vaux considered as portentious a number of the ordinary black tents of the Arabs, being sufficient as he conceived, to accommodate, according to the Eastern fashion, an host of five thousand men. A number of Arabs and Curds, fully corresponding to the extent of the encampment, were hastily assembling, each leading his horse in his hand, and their muster was accompanied by an astonishing clamour of their noisy instruments of martial music, by which in all ages, the warfare of the Arabs has been animated.

They soon formed a deep and confused mass of dismounted cavalry in front of their encampment, when, at the signal of a shrill cry, which arose high over the clangour of the music, each cavalier sprung to his saddle. A cloud of dust rising at the moment of this manœuvre, hid, from Richard and his attendants, the camp, the palm-trees, and the distant ridge of mountains, as well as the troops whose sudden movement had raised the cloud, and, ascending high over their heads, formed itself into the fantastic forms of writhed pillars, domes, and minarets. Another shrill yell was heard from the bosom of this cloudy tabernacle. It was the signal for the cavalry to advance, which they did in full gallop, disposing themselves, as they came forwards, so as to come in at once on the front, flanks, and rear of Richard's little body-guard who were thus surrounded, and almost choked by the dense clouds of dust enveloping them on each side, through which they were seen alternately and lost the grim forms and wild faces of the Saracens, brandishing and tossing their lances in every possible direction, with the wildest cries and hallous, and frequently only reining up their horses when within a spear's length of the Christians, while those in the rear discharged over the heads of both parties thick volleys of arrows.

As they had advanced nearly half way towards the camp, King Richard and his suit forming, as it were, the nucleus round which this tumultuary body of horsemen howled, whooped, skirmished, and galloped, creating a scene of indescribable confusion another shrill cry was heard, on which all these irregulars, who were on the front and upon the flanks of the little body of Europeans, wheeled off, and forming themselves into a long and deep column, followed with comparative order and silence in the rear of Richard's troop.—The dust began now to dissipate in their front, when there advanced to meet them, through that cloudy veil, a body of cavalry of a different and more regular description, completely armed with offensive and defensive weapons, and who might well have served as a body-guard to the proudest of Eastern monarchs.—Each horse in that troop, which consisted of five hundred men, was worth an earl's ransom. The riders were Georgian and Circassian slaves, in the very prime of life; their helmets and hauberks were formed of steel rings, so bright that they shone like silver; their vestures were of the gayest colors, and some of cloth of gold or silver; the sashes were twisted with silk and gold; their rich turbans were plumed and jewelled; and their sabres and poniards, of Damascene steel, were adorned with gold and gems on hilt and scabbard.

This splendid troop advanced to the sound of military music, and when they met the Christian body, they opened their files to the right and left, and let them enter between their ranks. Richard now assumed the foremost place in his troop, aware that Saladin himself was approaching. Nor was it long when, in the centre of his body-guard, surrounded by his domestic officers, and those hideous negroes who guard the eastern haram, and whose misshapen forms were rendered yet more frightful by the richness of their attire, came the Soldan, with the look and manners of one on whose brow Nature had written: "This is a king!" In his snow-white turban, vest, and wide Eastern trowsers, wearing a sash of scarlet silk, without any other ornament, Saladin might have seemed the most plain-dressed man in his own guard. But closer inspection discerned in his turban that inestimable gem, which was called by the poets, the Sea of Light; the diamond on which his signet was engraved, and which he wore in a ring, was probably worth all the jewels of the English crown, and a sapphire, which terminated the hilt of his cangiar, was of not much inferior value. It should be added, that to protect him from the dust, which, in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, resembles the finest ashes, or, perhaps, out of Oriental pride, the Soldan wore a sort of veil attached to his turban, which partly obscured the view of his noble features. He rode a milk-white Arabian, which bore him as if conscious and proud of his noble burthen.

There was no need of farther introduction. The two heroic monarchs, for such they both were, threw themselves at once from horseback, and, the troops halting and the music suddenly ceasing, they advanced to meet each other in profound silence, and, after a courteous inclination on either side, they embraced as brethren and equals. The pomp and display upon both sides attracted no farther notice—no one saw aught save Richard and Saladin, and they, too, beheld nothing but each other. The looks with which Richard surveyed Saladin were, however, more intently curious than those which the Soldan fixed upon him, and the Soldan also was the first to break silence.

"The Melec Ric is welcome to Saladin as water to this desert. I trust he hath no distrust of this numerous army. Excepting the armed slaves of my household, those who surround you, with eyes of wonder and of welcome, are, even the humblest of them, the privileged nobles of my thousand tribes; for who that could claim a title to be present would remain at home when such a prince was to be seen as Richard, with the terrors of whose name, even on the sands of Yemen, the nurse stills her child, and the free Arab subdues his restive steed."

"And these are all nobles of Araby?" said Richard, looking around on wild forms with their persons covered with hacks, their countenance swart with the sunbeams, their teeth as white as ivory, their black eyes glancing with fierce and preternatural lustre from under the shade of their turbans, and their dress being in general simple, even to meanness.

"They claim such rank," said Saladin; "but though numerous, they are within the conditions of the treaty, and bear no arms but the sabre.

"Noble Saladin," said Richard, "suspicion and thou cannot exist on the same ground.—See thou," pointing to the litters—"I too have brought some champions with me, though armed, perhaps, in breach of agreement, for bright eyes and fair features are weapons which cannot be left behind."

The Soldan, turning to the litters, made an obeisance as lowly as if looking towards Mecca, and kissed the sand in token of respect. "Nay," said Richard,—"they will not fear a closer encounter, brother; will thou not ride towards their litters, and the curtains will be presently withdrawn?"

"That may Allah prohibit," said Saladin; "since not an Arab looks on who would not think it shame to the noble ladies to be seen with their faces uncovered. But will not my brother pass to the tent which his servant hath prepared for him? My principal black slave hath taken order for the reception of the Princesses—the officers of my household will attend your followers, and ourself will be the chamberlain of the royal Richard."

He led the way accordingly to a splendid pavillion, where was every thing that royal luxury could devise. De Vaux, who was in attendance, then removed the chappe, (*capa,*) or long riding-cloak which Richard wore, and he stood before Saladin in the close dress which showed to advantage the strength and symmetry of his person, while it bore a strong contrast to the flowing robes which disguised the thin frame of the Eastern monarch.—It was Richard's two-handed sword that chiefly attracted the attention of the Saracen, a broad straight blade, the seemingly unwieldy length of which extended well nigh from the shoulder to the heel of the wearer.

"Had I not," said Saladin, "seen this brand flaming in the front of battle, like that of Azrael, I had scarce believed that human arm could wield it. Might I request to see the Melec Ric strike one blow with it in peace, and in pure trial of strength?"

"Willingly, noble Saladin," answered Richard; and looking around for something whereon to exercise his strength, he saw a steel mace, held by one of the attendants, the handle being of the same metal, and about an inch and a half in diameter—this he placed on a block of wood.

The anxiety of De Vaux for his master's honor led him to whisper, in English, "For the blessed Virgin's sake, beware what you attempt, my Liege! Your full strength is not as yet returned—give no triumph to the infidel."

"Peace, fool!" said Richard, standing firm on his ground, and casting a fierce glance around—"thinkest thou that I can fail in *his* presence?"

The glittering broadsword, wielded by both his hands, rose aloft to the King's left shoulder, circled round his head, descended with the sway of some terrific engine, and the bar of iron rolled on the ground in two pieces, as a woodman would sever a sapling with a hedging-bill.

"By the head of the Prophet, a most wonderful blow!" said the Soldan, critically and accurately examining the iron bar which had been cut asunder; and the blade of the sword was so well tempered as to exhibit not the least token of having suffered by the feat it had performed. He then took the King's hand, and, looking on the size and muscular strength which it exhibited, laughed as he placed beside it his own, so lank and thin, so inferior in brawn and sinew.

"Ay, look well," said De Vaux, in English, "it will be long ere your long jack-an-apes fingers do such a feat with your fine gilded reaping-hook there."

"Silence, De Vaux," said Richard; "by our Lady, he understands or guesses thy meaning—be not so broad, I pray thee."

The Soldan, indeed, presently said—"Something I would fain attempt—yet, wherefore should the weak show their inferiority in presence of the strong? Yet, each hand hath its own exercises, and this may be new to the Melec Ric."—So saying, he took from the floor a cushion of silk and down, and placed it upright on one end.—"Can thy weapon sever that cushion?" he said to King Richard.

"No, surely," replied the King, "no sword on earth, were it the Excalibar of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes so steady resistance."

"Mark, then," said Saladin; and tucking up the sleeve of his gown, showed his arm, long indeed and spare, but which constant exercise had hardened into a mass consisting of nought but bone, brawn, and sinew. He unsheathed his scymitar, a curved and narrow blade, which glittered not like the swords of the Franks, but was, on the contrary, of a dull blue color, marked with ten millions of meandering lines, which showed how the metal had been welded by the armourer. Wielding this weapon, apparently so inefficient when compared to that of Richard, the Soldan stood resting his weight upon his left foot, which was slightly advanced; he balanced himself a little as if to steady his arm, then stepping at once forward, drew the scymitar across the cushion, applying the edge so dexterously, and with

so little apparent effort, that, the cushion seemed rather to fall asunder than to be divided by violence.

"It is a juggler's trick," said De Vaux, darting forward and snatching up the portion of the cushion which had been cut off, as if to assure himself of the reality of the feat,—there is gramarye in this."

The Soldan seemed to comprehend him, for he undid the sort of veil which he had hitherto worn, laid it double along the edge of his sabre, extended the weapon edgeways in the air, and drawing it suddenly through the veil, although it hung on the blade entirely loose, severed that also in two parts, which floated to different sides of the tent, equally displaying the extreme temper and sharpness of the weapon and the exquisite dexterity of him who used it.

"Now, in good faith, my brother," said Richard, "thou art even matchless at the trick of the sword, and right perilous were it to meet thee. Still, however, I put some faith in a downright English blow, and what we cannot do by slight we eke out by strength."

The Saracen Monorch departed from King Richard's tent, and, having indicated to him, rather with signs than with speech, where the pavilion of the Queen and her attendants was pitched, he went to receive the Marquis of Montserrat and his attendants, for whom, with less good-will, but with equal splendour, the magnificent Soldan had provided accommodations. The most ample refreshments, both in the Oriental and after the European fashion, were spread before the royal and princely guests of Saladin, each in their own separate pavilion; and, so attentive was the Soldan to the habits and tastes of his visitors, that Grecian slaves were stationed to present them with the goblet which is the abomination of the sect of Mahommed.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES.

It has past'd—the time when we dreamt but of love,
And thought in each face glow'd a light from above;
When we deem'd it a sacrilege even in thought,
To question the fairy charm beauty had wrought.

It has past'd—and we stand in deep grief and surprise,
To find such fair creatures are not of the skies—
To find the sweet looks we have worshipp'd so long,
Can be tainted with folly and blended with wrong.

It has come—the time when by reason and truth,
Are dispell'd the soft clouds that exalted our youth;
When no longer the soul gives its vows to the shrine
Whose goddess is any thing else than divine.

It has come—but though the bright visions have fled,
Though the rose bloom of beauty is wither'd and dead—
We cannot but weep a last tribute of tears,
O'er the soft charms so clung to and cherish'd for years.

ICJL.

GREEN-ROOM INTELLIGENCE.

The Circus has undergone material repairs during its close. The campaign has commenced so far with much spirit, and judging from the success which has attended the performances already, there is reason to suppose they will receive an unusually extended share of public favour. The strength of the company has been greatly augmented—and Mr. Cowell, who is in himself a host, still continues the management. He made his appearance a few nights since, as Crack in the Turnpike Gate, and was received with rapturous applause. Arrangements are making for bringing out several new pieces—and the Cataract of the Ganges is to be revived with additional splendor.

The Park Theatre re-opened on Monday evening. Extensive arrangements have been made to maintain the high character it has always held. One of the managers is shortly expected from Europe with a number of distinguished performers. During the recess "the Vision of the Sun" has been got up with great splendor. This is said by those who are judges, to be more magnificent than any piece that has been presented to an American audience. One general arrangement for the season, devotes two evenings each week to the performance of operas. On these evenings a double band will be engaged and a number of chorus singers. This will serve to encourage native talent, and will improve the musical taste of the country. We do not hesitate to say, from the information we have received, that the campaign at the Park Theatre the present season, will be more splendid than any that has preceded it. Mr. Conway is engaged, and made his appearance on Wednesday evening in the character of the Stranger.

At Chatham Garden, N. Y. brilliant preparations are making for the Lady of the Lake, which, it is supposed, for splendid scenery and effect, will exceed any thing that has been produced at this place. A Signor Ramati, from Florence, in Italy, a vocal and instrumental performer of note, made his appearance on Thursday night. Report speaks favorably of his talents.

The theatre at Albany has been well attended from its commencement. It is certain that great encouragement has been held out for the employment of an efficient theatrical corps. The operatic department has lost one of its principal supports in Mr. Richings, who has joined the Park company. Mrs. Robertson, formerly of the Circus, has an engagement here.

The theatre in Boston, Mass. is undergoing alterations. The back part of the house, when finished, will be extended considerably further out, and much more space will be allowed for the interior arrangements to occupy, which will consequently be improved as to afford accommodation to a larger audience than heretofore. A part of the Boston company have been playing at the Providence (R.I.) theatre, for several weeks past.

The Charleston Southern Patriot, of August 13th, says—At a meeting of the Directors this morning, it was unanimously resolved to vest in Mr. Gilfert the lease of the Theatre for the ensuing five years.

A letter of a recent date gives us the following information concerning theatricals in London. "Dramatic taste and talent are really at a low ebb in England, not that there is less encouragement to the theatres; on the contrary, the seasons have been good, but there is a rage for splendid spectacles and showy pieces, not unmixed also with an increasing taste for music. You are expecting several eminent performers on the other side of the water, but from the names mentioned, I think you will be disappointed. The American manager, Mr Price, told me that he had not engaged Kean; if, therefore, he should visit America, (and from late declarations made by himself and counsel, I should rather think he will make the voyage) he will come on his own account, and be left as a free agent, to make his own terms with all your theatrical establishments. M'Cready told me last week that he was too feeble to undertake the voyage; indeed the danger of the sea, which is greatly exaggerated, occasions the green room thermometer to keep almost to freezing point. You have Conway, who is amazingly clever, and nearly equal to any thing we can send you. There are no good singers to be had; Miss Stephens makes too much money to exchange her notes for transatlantic paper; she is acquiring wealth rapidly. Miss M. Tree has left the stage. Braham would not be tempted by the offer of ten thousand pounds for one year's engagement. Sinclair is a fine singer, but he is too much of a *Bonvivant* for people of your steady habits. Horn is by no means as good as Phillips and not better than Pearman—and as you have seen and heard much better than our subordinate vocalists, you must expect nothing at least during the first few months of your campaign; you should set about cultivating your home materials. Human nature is the same every where—good voices are, no doubt, to be found in America, and instruction will give the shakes and cadenzas. Weber, the composer of Der Freischutz, is exceedingly miff'd with Phillips the singer, for introducing a song in his piece, composed by a Yankee manager of North Carolina, and giving as its author one Gilfert, of Breslau or Prague. Weber says it sounds like cornstocks and cotton gins, and is a twin rival to Phillips' favourite American air of 'Possum up a gum tree.' By the bye, you will have Kirby, the celebrated clown, with you by this time. He sailed in the Pacific, and if you have any hypocondrical patients, he will cure them. Mr. Price, I learn has gone to Paris, to see Talma and the Opera. He can find nothing for the American market, excepting a few pretty figurantees, and probably a good premier and second dancer—all of which will be acceptable."

An interesting occurrence has been lately transacted at the Dublin theatre. An Irish paper gives an account of it at some length, which is summed up in this article. The performances were Shakespeare's comedy of *Much-ado-about-nothing*, and the musical afterpiece of Clari, or the Maid of Milan. "The most remarkable incident of the night, arose from the presence of Sir Walter Scott, with his son, Capt. Scott, and a fashionable party. We were much pleased with the judicious and elegant compliment paid to this gifted stranger by the managers, in playing 'Lord Moria's Welcome,' 'Scots wha ha'e,' 'Auld Lang Syne,' and other delightful Scottish airs, between the acts. The cheers for Sir Walter Scott were reiterated at frequent intervals from the commencement of the entertainments, and after the second act. The interest of the audience became so general, and so vehement, that the performance was interrupted, and the actors, in vain attempted to make themselves audible. This circumstance called forth Mr. Abbott, who, evidently unconscious of the amicable disposition of the house, and anxious lest any thing within his province should have given rise to feelings of an opposite character, "begged to take the liberty of asking the cause of the disturbance." This interrogatory was answered by a cry from the gallery of "Sir Walter Scot." Sir Walter immediately rose and with an air of the greatest good humor, acknowledged himself, as it were, to be the innocent delinquent, by bowing repeatedly to the house. He then spoke as follows:—"I am sure the Irish audience—(he was here interrupted by clamorous applause)—I am sure this respectable audience will give a stranger credit for feeling as he ought, these very flattering marks of applause. If I did not offer my acknowledgments sooner, be assured it was because I did not think it became me to take to myself a distinction which I am conscious I so little deserve." Immediately at the conclusion of this address, the boxes and pit rose simultaneously, and greeted the distinguished visitor with cheers intermingled with cries of "Welcome, welcome," and accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The performance then proceeded, but the hospitable enthusiasm of an Irish audience, often again burst forth in kindly greetings to splendid genius. Sir Walter Scott and his party retired before the conclusion of the afterpiece."

A part of "the Crusaders" was dramatised and performed in London in 30 hours after the publication of the former. The following is an extract from the epilogue.

The book came out on Tuesday—presto—hey!
On Wednesday following you behold the play.
The Printers—the Booksellers—all turn'd blue,
When our Gazette, the play-bill, met their view.
They all declare it passes human means,
In four-and-twenty hours to plan the scenes;
Then get them painted—many of them new;
Study the parts and make the dresses too;
The thing's impossible, unless you deem
The fellow dramatised the book by steam!
Or else suppose that Murray—stupid elf
Will prove at last the Great Unknown himself.

FOREIGN PARAGRAPHS.

A bookbinder of Vienna, in Austria, has obtained a patent, for an invention in his art.—His binding is not of calf, nor sheep, or buffalo, but of iron, so exquisitely wrought that it is taken for delicate lace. A Homer has been bound in this style, for the Library at Vienna, which is said to be inimitably beautiful. This artisan, whose name is Monsmann, has submitted a specimen of his work to the Institute of France.

Lady Byron has a pleasure yatch on the coast of Kent, in which she lives almost entirely at sea, and sails between the French and English shores. She is accompanied by her daughter, and some females of her own family. When she lands she avoids the larger towns, and secludes herself in the smaller villages.

AFFECTING CIRCUMSTANCE.

Between William Kelly and Helen Henderson a tender attachment had subsisted for years. Both resided in the parish of Urr, and little anticipating the calamity that followed, they, with joyous hearts fixed their wedding day for Friday week, the 10th inst. A number of friends were invited, and the ceremony was to be performed at Meikle Dalbeattie's. On the Thursday preceding, she became indisposed, and on some one asking her to lie down a little, touchingly replied, "Yes; but it must be in a soft place, for oh! I feel as if I would never rise again." In the course of the day she became worse, and a doctor having been sent for, he declared the complaint to be of a serious nature, and indicated from the first his fears as to the issue. Next morning the wedding party began to assemble, the worthy clergyman also arrived; and then alas! the house of joy was turned into the house of mourning. The unhappy bride, whose ends of life where well nigh run, was humanely made aware of her situation; the heart broken bridegroom was also warned that death was in the cup; and, amidst the tears and sobs of all present, they were mutually interrogated, whether, under such an awful dispensation of Providence, the proposed ceremony should proceed or be delayed. A question so trying, was perhaps never put under similar circumstances; and after communing with their own hearts, the bride expressed a wish to close her eyes as an affectionate wife, the bridegroom to discharge the duty of a sorrowing widower, by laying the head of his betrothed in the grave. This resolution added not a little to the agony of the scene; the mournful party approached the couch of the dying woman; the divine favour was most pathetically invoked amidst many interruptions from the hearts that seemed ready to burst from the bosoms they agitated; the bridegroom grasped the burning hand that was languidly extended in token of assent; the worthy clergyman pronounced a blessing, and in faltering accents made those one whom in less than twenty four hours death had severed and sundered forever.—We cannot dwell on what followed. The eyes that affection had for a moment lightened gradually waxed glazed and dim; the bridal bed became the couch of death, and she who, but a day or two before, had been rejoicing in the prospect of conjugal felicity was stretched a lifeless but lovely corpse, before many of the wedding party had resolution to tear themselves from a scene so distressing.—*Dumf. Cour.*

Births.—At Blackhouse, nee Wigton, England, the wife of Mr. D. Clark, of three sons, who are likely to do well. The wife of James Harrison, of the Preston House of Correction, of three fine girls, all of whom are likely to do well. The wife of John Thewall, Police Officer, of Liverpool, of one male and two female children, the male was born alive, but died soon afterwards. The wife of Joseph Richardson, labourer, of Upton Warren, Worcestershire, of four girls, who are all doing well. At Yelvertoft, Northamptonshire, the wife of Mr. Charles Humphrey, of three fine boys, who with the mother, are likely to do well.

TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

Considerable progress has been made in the digging of the tunnel under the Thames.—There are to be two archways for carriages, and distinct pathways for foot passengers.—The width of the tunnel is to be thirty feet, its height twenty, and length one thousand and two hundred—Each archway is to have fourteen feet clear width, with frequent communications from one to the other. The depth of the path below the surface of the river is seventy-seven feet. The depth of the water in the ship channel is thirty-four feet, and besides a bed of several feet of gravel and sand, it is computed there will be a thickness of fifteen feet of solid earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river. A strong arch of brick work is to be built as fast as the excavation advances. The clay removed in the excavation of the tunnel is conveyed to a neighbour's field, and there converted into bricks, to be replaced in their new form, in the construction of the arch. The entrances to the tunnel are to be approached by circular descents of easy declivity, not exceeding four feet in a hundred. The archways are to be constantly lighted with gas. The situation of the tunnel is such that no bridge could be permitted there on account of the obstruction it would afford to the navigation of the river. The expence is estimated at £160,000, a much less sum than would be required for the erection of a bridge. It is expected that it will be finished in three years.

THE GREEKS.

The following letter, by the Herald, arrived at Boston, contains, we believe the latest intelligence received in this country, respecting the naval operations of the Greeks. Accounts of the movements of the armies by land have also been received, but they do not furnish any thing of consequence in addition to what we have already published. On the 15th June, a Greek fleet, with several fire ships, left Milo for Candia:

"*Off Milo, June 16th, 1825.*

"The Herald, which is in sight, was boarded this morning from a Greek man of war, and informed of an action they had on the 13th, in which the Turks lost a stout frigate, and a corvette; an English brig was also blown up.

The Greeks have driven the Turkish fleet into Candia, and have them closely blockaded. There was a battle to the southward of Milo yesterday, but we have not heard the result. We heard the report of guns this morning in the direction of Candia. About 10 days ago, the Greeks engaged the Turkish fleet, took one vessel, burnt another, and drove a third on shore. The latter had amongst her crew about 30 Christians, who were all murdered as soon as they landed. Some had their heads cut off, and others were stoned to death by the women of the Island."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Master Hubard and his cuttings, with the Panharmonican, are exhibiting at Albany, N. Y.

A number of gentlemen at Washington City are said to have subscribed to a public dinner, to be given to Captain Porter.

A letter from Tampico confirms the intelligence of the surrender to the Mexican government of the Asia Spanish 74, and states that the brig of war Constante had also been surrendered, after having been ashore; and the brig Achilles was given up in Chili.

The Baptist church in Savannah was struck by lightning during a severe thunder storm on the 19th of August. No material injury was sustained.

It is stated in the Maryland Gazette, that Governor Stevens has granted a nolle prosequi to young Smith, the lad who deliberately shot at and wounded his teacher, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Harford county.

The "dictator" of Paraguay, Don Gaspar Francia, has suppressed all the convents or houses of religious orders, which existed within the territories of the republic, at the date of the decree. The fifth article of that document requires an exact inventory to be made of all the property belonging to them, and appropriates the whole to the state.

General William Carrol has been re-elected Governor of the State of Tennessee, without opposition.

The roof of a two story brick dwelling house, at the corner of Willet and Brown street, N. Y. fell in on Monday afternoon, with a tremendous crash. The tenants had fortunately gone into the country in the morning.

Hon. Enoch Lincoln, is spoken of, in Maine, as likely to succeed Governor Parish in the executive chair.

At the session of the Supreme Court at Utica, N. Y. 17 gentlemen were admitted as Counsellors, and 31 as Attornies, in said Court.

Two beds of Coal has been discovered in M'Kean county, Pa. near navigable waters which fall into the Allegany river, near Olean Point. The citizens of Olean are searching for Coal south of the Alleghany, in that town.

The Port Physician at Charleston, has officially contradicted the statement that Capt. Taggart, died in that city of the yellow fever. It was a case of intermittent fever with which he had been afflicted nearly sixty years.

We find by the New York Statesman that the oration of Mr. Webster at Bunker Hill, has been translated in that city into the Spanish language by Jose Maria Heredia, who was exiled from the Spanish dominions for his liberal opinions and love of being extensively circulated in the South American states.

The St. Clairsville Gazette informs that the first division of the National road in Ohio, embracing about ten miles from the river, is now under contract, and undergoing the operation of *grading*. The contracts both for the road and bridges are much lower than those were east of the Ohio.

On the 20th of September next, will be run over Tree-hill course, a match race for $1000 a side, play or pay, four miles and repeat, between the celebrated horses Henry and Florilla—so says the American Farmer.

At one of the eating houses in New York, they advertise codfish dinners on Friday, in Boston style, and codfish cake on Saturday.

Mr. Miron Holly who was some time since found a defaulter of public monies, in relation to the Canal in the State of New York, has been exonerated from all demands, by giving up the whole of his property to the State.

The Susquehanna is in fine boating order, since the late rains—a number of arks, laden with the products of agriculture, have already left Harrisburg for Baltimore.

On the 20th ult. Dr. Kelsey a respectable Physician, was killed near Rochester, N. Y. by the falling of a large tree, which struck him on the neck.

The El Vencedor spoken July 7, off Cadiz, reported having captured 17 vessels the week previous, the whole of them taken out of a fleet of 50 sail.

A Brazilian ship has been robbed by a pirate, of 260 slaves, within two days sail of Rio Janeiro.

The Exports from Boston, for the two first quarters of the present year, exceed, by $699,499, the exports of the two first quarters of the last year. The statements of the increase of imports was lately published, and shews altogether a steady improvement in the business of the city.

A child was born in Hartford, Ct. a short time since, who has now living 9 grand parents, all residing within two miles of the birth place of the child.

Mr. E. C. Genet has given notice that he shall apply to the legislature of New York, for the incorporation of a bank to be located at Greenbush, with a capital of one million dollars, six hundred thousand of which is to be appropriated to construct a lateral ship canal, along the obstructions of the Hudson, with the privilege of a toll hypothecated to the said bank.

During a gust on the afternoon of the 20th ult. three houses in Charleston were struck by lightning—but without serious injury to any person.

The Savannah Republican of the 4th ult. states, that a considerable part of the United States' troops ordered into the Creek country, have arrived there. The regular force, when concentrated, will amount to about 1200 men.

The Banks of the city of New-York, desirous as far as possible to prevent the circulation of counterfeit money, have resolved that they will continue the practice of crossing all Counterfeit Bank Notes, offered at their respective Banks either in payment or deposit.

On Saturday last, Messrs. Karney and Thompson of Annapolis, Md. delivered John Conners, the supposed murderer of Miss Elvira Cunningham, to the Sheriff of Cecil county. He is now safely lodged in Elkton jail to await his trial at the approaching Court, which will commence on Monday the 5th inst.

The heat in Paris is represented as having been excessive, and much sickness among children, owing, it is said, to the immoderate use of fruits, chiefly cherries, which are almost the only food of the younger and working classes at this season in Paris. The thermometer had been as high as 95.

The Freeman's Journal states that fifteen locks of the Union Canal for connecting the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers, are now completed. The stone work has been pronounced by several practical and scientific gentlemen to be a specimen of stone-masonry superior to any in the United States.

The yellow fever is at Mobile—several persons have died already with the disease.

At a sale of crockery at Key West, taken from a wreck, the crates were found filled with laces and silk goods.

The office of Mr. Henry R. Seymour, broker at Buffalo, was broken open on the 19th ult and robbed of bank notes, gold and drafts, to the amount of *four thousand dollars*. Mr. Seymour offers a reward of $250, for the apprehension and conviction of the robber, and the recovery of the property, or a liberal reward for either.

It is in agitation in Georgia, to withdraw Gov. Troup, and substitute Mr. Crawford as a candidate, against Gen. Clark, at the next election.

The new British Colonial and Free Trade Acts, do not go into operation until the 5th of January next.

The Constitutional party in Kentucky have elected *sixty one* members of the House of Representatives, while the adverse party have succeeded only in electing *thirty-seven*.

The officers of the United States' army, stationed at Fortress Monroe, gave a splendid ball and supper, on the 26th, to the officers of the French squadron in the Chesapeake.

The French fleet got under weigh on the 29th ult. in Hampton Roads, and were all standing down towards the Cape at 9, A. M.—wind fresh from the westward.

John Murphy has been elected Governor, and G. W. Owen and G. Moore representatives to Congress, in Alabama.

The New-Orleans Advertiser of the 1st ult. says nothing of the existence of Yellow fever there, but mentions that the City Council had met to deliberate upon the means of preventing its introduction from Mobile.

Mr. Somerville, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, to the Court of Stockholm, (who has been detained in this country for some time by ill health) left Washington on Monday morning, for the purpose of proceeding on his mission.

A ship was launched on Wednesday in New-York, of two thousand tons burthen. She was built by Eckford & Co. is fitted for a vessel of war, and is intended for South America.

The Chevalier Huygens was presented on the 26th ult. to the President of the United States, by Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, and received by him in the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the government of the Netherlands.

The New York Advocate states that on Saturday last, peaches in that market were sold rapidly at the rate of $12 per bushel—second quality at $10.

The Grand Jury of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. have found bills of indictment against the Judges of the county for repeated and vexatious neglect of duty, and for suffering the terms to pass without opening the court.

It is stated that the Variolod is prevailing to an alarming extent in Charleston, S. C. The Savannah Council have desired the Mayor to ascertain the facts in order that measures may be taken to prevent its introduction into the latter city, if necessary.

We understand, says the National Journal, that a letter has been received at the war department from Governor Troup, in which the Governor expresses his intention to suspend for the present the surveys which he had ordered of the Greek lands.

"The Brandywine is to be ready by the first of September, to carry Gen. La Fayette back to France"—so says George W. La Fayette, in a letter of the 16th inst. to a Richmond correspondent.

The Hampshire Gazette says, a stage was upset at Brattleborough, Vt. last week, and a Mrs. Gillespie, from New York, seriously injured.

On Wednesday night about eleven o'clock, a well dressed, middle aged man, who had been observed leaning over the railings of the sloop Salem Packet, Capt. Ross, at Arch street wharf, by some means or other got overboard and was unfortunately drowned. In his hat, which was picked up in the water, was found a pocket book, containing twenty seven dollars and a half in cash, and some papers, from which it is inferred that his name was Isaac Williams. The papers, &c. have been deposited at the public house of Charles Champion, Arch street ferry. The body of the unfortunate man has not yet been discovered.

On Wednesday morning, about 10 o'clock, several pieces of furniture chintz, striped and of a new pattern, were stolen from the door of Mr. John Ligget, in Second, near Chesnut street, and about the same time, a black scarf was taken from the store of Mr. Murtha, corner of Second & Trotter's alley. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, two counterpains were stolen from Isaac Wainwright's store—part of a piece of bombazeen from Dawson and Lindsey's store, and one piece of curtain calico hanging up at the window of Dr. M'Henry's store, Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets. The police officers, and the public generally, are cautioned to be upon their guard, as their appears to be a gang of villians now prowling about the city, plundering wherever an opportunity is afforded them.

"——Will was so fat that he look'd like a tun,
"Or three single gentlemen roll'd into one."

The little town of Madbury, can, we believe, boast of as great a man as any now living in New England. Mr. Israel Tebbets, the person alluded to, was weighed a few days since, and his weight found to be four hundred and thirty-five pounds. He is about the middle age, and nearly six feet in height.—When he was a young man, he was not unusually fleshy; but within a short time he has increased very much in bulk. A look at Mr. Tebbets' rotund person would be likely to remind any one of the facetious Colman's "single gentleman."

Close running.—Mr. Culpeper and Mr. M'Neill, of North Carolina, have been competitors during three elections for the honor of representing their district in Congress.—In 1821, Mr. M'Neill beat Mr. Culpeper, by 308 votes; in 1823, Mr. C. beat Mr. M'N. by 105 votes; and in 1825, Mr. M'N. beat Mr. C. by 181 votes. These results, during 6 years, in a district where universal suffrage is exercised, is an instance of steadiness worthy of the land of steady habits itself.

The New British Minister.—In the Maryland Gazette it is stated, that he is "an accomplished scholar, possessing distinguished talents, and a great share of moral worth.—The two years preceding his appointment as Minister to the United states, he devoted to his country in the capacity of Minister to Sweden. In 1809 he visited Spain, and shortly afterwards published an interesting account of the siege of Saragossa. He acted as Secretary to Sir H. Wellesley, British Ambassador to the Constitutional Government of Spain at Seville, and continued in that station until 1818, when Sir H. W. returning to England, he acted as Minister. He has likewise served as Secretary to the British Embassy in France."

Georgia.—The election for governor takes place in this State early in October. The Candidates are, Governor Troup and Gen. Clarke. The contest will be as violent as that in Kentucky. Each party seems to be sanguine of success. The Creek disturbances are used as an electioneering argument on both sides. The Clarke party charge upon the Governor the whole blame of the present state of things; and they, in turn, are accused of being at the bottom of the whole controversy; of uniting with Indian Agents and other partizans in stirring up the prejudices and dissatisfaction of the Indians and of sacrificing the interest and tranquility of the State for the accomplishment of their political views.

Alabama.—The elections for Governor and Members to Congress and the State Legislature, and for Clerks, Sheriffs, Commissioners, &c. takes place during the current month in Alabama. The wide range of these elections embracing so many officers to be chosen by General suffrage, gives to them great interest among the people; and consequently produces an universal scene of electioneering, of which we have heard several residents of that State speak in terms of regret.

Splendid Project.—Messrs. Clark & Street, of Niagara Falls Mills, and A. Porter, Esq. of Manchester, have issued proposals to make a Carriage Road from the top of the bank on the Niagara river, below the Falls, down to the water's edge on both sides of the river; the roads to be 20 feet wide, with a descent of a foot in 12. If this undertaking should be carried into effect, it will be an additional inducement to visit the Falls. A person may then pass the tremendous chasm below the cataract in safety, while sitting in a carriage! as the river, for some distance below the Falls, will admit the passage of ferry boats, without danger.

The Lynchburg Virginian states, that Mr. Frederick A. Mayo of Richmond, in company with a person lately from the mines in Saxony, after exploring the greater portion of the Western part of Virginia, for Minerals, has succeeded in discovering a *Copper* and *Tin mine*, each of considerable extent, and as it respects the quality, as good as any in Europe—one in Wythe and the other in Grayson county. It is added that in the same body of land, bed of *Zinc ore* has also been discovered.

The editor of the New York Mirror, offers the following premiums for literary productions:—

1st. For the best American Moral Tale, the length not to exceed three pages of this paper, 30 dollars. For the second best, 20 dollars.

2d. For the best Poetical Address, on any subject compatible with the plan of this publication, of any length, between fifty and one hundred and fifty lines, 30 dollars. For the second best, 20 dollars.

The merits of the same to be decided by a committee in the usual manner.

We understand, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the decision of the Council of Episcopal Clergy lately held in this town, on the subject of the difference between the Rev. Dr. Jarvis and his people, has been within a few days communicated by Bishop Griswold, who had been obliged to leave the Council before the formal closing of their proceedings. The Council recommend that the pastoral relation between Dr. Jarvis and his people be dissolved, and that they shall pay him the sum of five thousand dollars, half in one year and the other half in two years in full discharge of their engagements with him.

Fire in the Mountains.—The Northern Spectator of the 16th ult. says that "forests and mountains in every direction are now on fire. The mountains on the east side of this town (Poultney) and Ira, covered with valuable timber, have been burning for six days, and presenting at night a grand and sublime spectacle." The recent rains have probably stayed the progress of the devouring element.

We learn, with much satisfaction, says the Norfolk Beacon, that Captain Elliot Travis and Messrs. John S. Spady & Co. who have been some time engaged in efforts to recover the Silver, Copper and other valuable articles of the cargo of the sloop Jay, Capt. E. L. Young, which was wrecked a little to the northward of Smith's Island, on the 26th of February last, succeeded during the last week, in recovering *five slabs* and *sixty-eight pounds* in small pieces of the silver, making the entire quantity of that article shipped—and *thirty four slabs* of Copper.

About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out in New York, in a back building, occupied by 7 or 8 families, in the rear of Washington st. between Murray and Warren-sts. and soon communicated to the soap and candle factory of George Colgate, on Greenwich-st. and thence extended to the adjoining building totally destroying five and injuring several buildings. The sufferers are, Benjamin Bennett, chair maker, No. 252 Greenwich-st.; Mrs. Moore, looking-glass dealer, 254 do; George Colgate, tallow chandler, 256 do; John Flynn, tailor, 258; B. Celestin, barber, 260; N. B. Holmes, stationer, 262. Nos. 264, occupied by Mr. Leconte, confec-

Gener, and 166, by John Draper, painter, were considerably injured. No. 91 in Murray-st. was destroyed and 93 damaged. The fire is said to have caught from one of the new fashion cooking furnaces which was standing in the garret of the building where it commenced.

The house of Mr. R. M. Blatchford, corner of Jones and Broadway, New York, was entered one night last week, and robbed of almost every valuable article it contained. Not content with robbing, the thieves broke every door pannel in the house, and cut open the feather beds and destroyed them, and every article they could find about the premises.—The villians were discovered in a house in Catharine lane, dressed up in Mr. Blatchford's clothes.

The presents which have been prepared by the family of Gen. Washington, for General La Fayette, in order that they may be transmitted by him to the Liberator Bolivar, are to be forwarded to South America by his excellency Don Jose M. Salazar, the Minister from Colombia resident in the United States. A. J. De Vallenilla, Esq. 2d Secretary of the Colombian Legation, is commissioned by the Minister to take charge of these presents, and to convey them to the distinguished individual for whom they are intended.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The National Intelligencer gives us the following tidings of the Nation's Guest.

General La Fayette, with his Son and Secretary, has returned to this city form his farewell visit to the venerable Ex Presidents, Jefferson and Madison. The late President Monroe being on a visit to Albemarle, joined the General, and likewise visited his illustrious predecessors. Mr. Monroe also accompanied the General in his journey through the counties of Orange, Culpeper, and Fauquier, to his own residence in Loudoun, where, after spending the night, they parted Mr. M. returning to Albemarle and the General to Washington.

We cannot imagine any meeting of living individuals, which it would have been so delightful and so impressive to witness, as the interview between these four venerable men—Lafayette, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. What stations have they occupied, how conspicuous the parts they have acted, and what space they fill in the world's history! The group would have been complete could the patriarch Adams have been present. What a moral does the simple meeting of these four aged men furnish to those who, in the other hemisphere, cling to ancient forms; who conceive there is no safety in government, except it possess hereditary, unlimited, and unrestricted power; and think that any other form must be productive of strife, insecurity, and anarchy. Americans are so familiar with the spectacle of their Supreme Magistrates successively and cheerfully surrendering to their successors the reins of power, and quietly descending from a station inferior to none other in true grandeur, into the mass of their fellow citizens, and the retirement of private life, that its recurrence ceases to produce that strong regard amongst ourselves which its moral dignity is calculated to inspire in those who view it from a distance. It is, nevertheless, one of the most beautiful effects produced by our system, if not one of the best tests of its excellency.

During his visit to Monticello, the General received from the Faculty and Students of the University an elegant Dinner, which we regret to hear Mr. Jefferson was unable to attend, by reason of a bodily infirmity, which, though it has for some time confined him to his house, is more inconvenient than painful. The General himself continues to enjoy perfect health. He attended church last Sunday with the President, and seemed to have improved instead of having suffered from his rough journeys.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1825.

Bills for distant subscribers, are forwarded, in part, this week; the remainder will be sent with the next paper. We rely on receiving prompt attention from those who are thus notified. In making remittances, less than two dollars should not be enclosed. No new subscriptions are received for a less term than one year, payable, in all cases, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

From a distant correspondent, who recently favoured us with an eloquent "Essay on Eloquence," we take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of an Essay on the "calamities of literary men," for which he will please accept our thanks.

"Ellen's 'Lines to the memory of Mr. Clayton Walker,'" "Ida to O****," "Rosa," "Datames, Essay No. 8," the two first verses of "Frederick's Adieu," "Oleron," "Buggin's to the Boston Bard," "Epitaph on a Grave Digger," "X. Y. Z." and "Ieil," will all receive as early attention as circumstances may permit.

An original Tale next week.

"A Reader" is returned to the Post Master, who has relinquished the postage, and will do so on any similar attempt at imposition. "A Reader" seems desirous of rendering himself conspicuous, if he will furnish us with his address we promise him an enviable celebrity.

The Constitution of the Preliminary Society of New Harmony, is in type, and will be inserted forthwith.

On looking at the pile before us, which the industry of "indefatigable" correspondents has created, we are rather at a loss what course to adopt, whether to look them over and note the result, or to throw them aside, and thus end the matter. We will adopt the former. It is a singular collection of oddities; a medley of the various passions, love, anger, sorrow, and joy; an incongruous mass of strange fantasies, the ebullition of excessive feeling, or the evidence of no feeling at all; with matter sometimes good, nay excellent, but then done up in such style, with such wild expressions—unpolished periods, or zig-zag redundancies—struggling over the paper with as much laughable disorder as an undrilled militia on training day; or, as it sometimes happens, the case is reversed, and style becomes "lord of the ascendant"; or, again, which by far the most frequently occurs, "matter and manner" go hand in hand, giving way to each other's whims, according to the fancy or convenience of the moment.

Here, then, is liberty unrestrained and unchecked in all its native wildness. Here might the admirer of eccentricities pause in admiration; watch the dazzling scintillations as they rise, and, catching the bright inspiration, become, for a moment, lost in the bewildering, delightful mazes of genius, and revel in all the untaught eloquence of nature; but we shall lose ourselves in the vagaries which we meant but to approach, and experience the fate of the insect, which, fluttering around the candles, dashes unconsciously into the blaze, and, as he falls, there sticks in melted misery, the victim of his temerity—a warning—but we must proceed in our task, first premising that nothing disrespectful to the talents or abilities of any living being is intended by the above; which, instead of a satire against any

one of our friends, is simply a flourish, preceding the all-important perusal of the collection before us.

"Early Rising" has no very striking blemishes or beauties, but is a kind of medium, which, in the absence of a better article, might serve to fill up a corner, and pass without comment or remark. We take one verse from it, for sundry reasons; in matter, it seems to combine the substance of the whole, in style it is the worst; and, lastly, it is the conclusion of the piece.

"In short, whate'er thou art in life,
A maiden, bachelor, or wife,
To live in peace and keep from strife,
Do arise early."

A reasonable exhortation, with a fair and logical deduction from the premises.

"Oh! M—— touch those notes," &c. "The Farewell;" "To a young Lady on getting married;" "Oh! say sweet girl;" "and on La Fayette," are all from the same pen; at least we presume so, though they bear different signatures. We have not room for comments, but will simply observe, that the writer, if he pleases, may write much less, and, with attention, much better than he does.

"To the Ladies" may be good—it may be excellent—as, indeed, it should be to grace the subject; but, though we have had it by us some weeks, we have not read it, nor shall we make the attempt, since we know no necessity for wearing out our eye-sight with a manuscript evidently written with coffee grounds, instead of ink.

"Roberts," we candidly confess, is above our comprehension. What the writer would be at, we cannot imagine. He commences with the exclamation that "the eastern sun of glory has gone down;" "long interrupted by a luminary;" "for ages past;" "an increasing brilliance that warrants its continuance," "poor deluded country;" a retrospect of the affairs of a few centuries; "the contrast, as view'd by one of our grandfathers from the pinnacle of parnassus, of our country, where we "hear the roar of factories, the soul exalting music of the feathered tribes, which is all" he says "well worth a jaunt to the country, where it is particularly pleasant at this time." Prodigious, indeed!! We have no doubt of it, and hope the salubrity of the atmosphere will have a tendency to restore the balance of common sense to its proper equilibrium.

The Acrostic on a lady is inadmissible—in all such cases the rule is absolute.

"Things I don't value" is a most valueless thing. What! "not value the smiles of the fair?" And talk, too, of "crocodile tears?" What arrant knight is this, so closely mailed in the armour of indifference? but he goes on, and in such a fashion as raises the spirit of ancient chivalry, and makes one long to 'brain him with my lady's fan.' "He values not" forsooth—but in deal justly and equitably by him, we quote him entire; bear the hardihood and cruelty of his disposition—

"I value not pouting or crying,
'Tis all the delusion of art;
But, when a poor maiden is dying,
Why then—I will bid her depart."

Oh! most villainous conclusion—well may we quote the poet, and exclaim, in the bitterness of our wrath and indignation, alas! there is no flesh in his obdurate heart—he does not feel for man; but here we are at fault, as sportsmen say, the application fails, but as we cannot hunt for another apt quotation, we will commend him with all his imperfections, to the proper tribunal.

"M," who desires a reason for withholding the lines "To ——," is informed, that they are too imperfect in the sense, and marred by the use of terms either malegant or ambiguous; for instance, "Absent friend forborn"; "were made appear," "nor fancy's magic balk;" and the idea of a lady's being "dissolved in slumbers," and that, too, when "the sun is forth meridian high," is not very pretty, nor very complimentary to the lady.

The next before us is an anecdote of Betty, who, as the poet says, is "Barby lived well with a farmer." Our opinion of this is, that is a good joke, but spoiled in the telling. It appears, (to reduce it to plain prose, for which we have the writer's permission, who, by the bye, received the account from the old lady with whom Betty lived,) the officers, as well as soldiers, during the old war, occasionally indulged themselves at the farmer's expense. On one occasion, they visited a house in Derby, within a few miles of the city, and a chap

"covered with gold lace and scarlet and silk,
With a gold hilted sword, and a flashy cock'd hat,"

entered the dairy room, and lifted an enormous pan, overflowing with milk, and was in the act of drinking, when Betty turns the pan, with admirable dexterity, "bottom up over he." The balance of the story we will give in correspondent opportunity of telling, and dismiss the subject.

"Never his red coat the milk washed down,
Cries Betty, in laughing good nature,
'The red rose and white'—och! 'success to the crown,'
And long life to you, beautiful creature.

But we have considerably exceeded our limits, and must, though something loath to part with such "right pleasant company," defer the remainder until next week.

A letter was recently forwarded from this city, the writer of which is known, to a young lady deservedly high in the estimation of her friends, to which was prefixed the signature of a friend of the lady's.—It is in our possession, and would be exhibited in type did not its silliness render it an object of too much insignificance to merit such attention. It is a weak attempt at wit, exhibiting a tissue of bombastic nonsense, and, in the spirit which could offer such ungentlemanly rudeness to a lady, and inflict even a momentary disgrace on the name of her friend, a lamentable evidence of the total perversion of every manly or honourable principle, that merits the severest censure.

The second number of the "Garland" has made its appearance; it is equal in every respect to its predecessor, and we take pleasure in referring our readers to the following list of its contents—

The Wreath—Stanzas by an India Officer—The Grave, by Lord Gower—Bunker Hill Odes—Time's Cold Hand—Death of the First Born—Marco Bozzaris—A Contrasted Picture—Lines by "Jessey"—Human Life—Evening—Summer Midnight—Stanzas—Fidelity—Address to the Evening Star, by Richard Nesbit—Answer to R. Nesbit—Response to the "Grave of the year"—Wild Flowers—To the Spirit of Poesy—Stanzas by R. Wilde—Answer by a Lady—Retrospect—Song of a Spanish Peasant—Souls of the Just—Water-Drop—To Daffodilies—Mummy of the Cavern—Evening Star, (Fairfield)—On an Ivy Leaf—Tide of Time—The Lyre I Touched—The Tear—On a Tear—Lines for an Album—Stanzas—Ballad by Henry Neale.

As we were among the first, to hail with pleasure the announcement of Dr. Percival as Editor of the Athenæum, published at New-York, it is proper we should have noticed his valedictory, a step which has been equally sudden and unexpected, as it is a source of regret to his friends. We have been backward in noticing the subject as we could not but hope some further, and more satisfactory explanation might be given, but it seems there is none. We know not what apology can be offered in his behalf, at least to the mere man of the world, who judging of the eccentricities to which genius seems so unfortunately "heir to" from his own views and feelings, would unhesitatingly pronounce his verdict and meet out his censure with unsparing severity. But to such as are capable of feeling for the frailties which accompany the poet's lot, and shadow his brightest moments with the gloom of despondency, no apology will be necessary to insure their forbearance and commiseration, though his proud but inconsistent spirit may reject the latter. Remembering the mental gloom and affliction which rendered the amiable Cowper an object of compassion, and weighed down his fine and virtuous spirit with a force which his fertile mind and superior talents could ill withstand, most will be disposed to exercise every forbearance, and bestow every indulgence toward one who has contributed so largely and essentially to the literature of his country—but whose misfortune it is not to possess that energy and fortitude, which is necessary to all who would successfully buffet the rude but every day occurrences of life. The work from which he retired is continued as usual, and is among the first periodicals of the day, particularly as regards the elegance of its appearance.

The success which has attended the inquiry respecting the "Palma Christi," induces a further solicitation, from the same source, of any information connected with the culture of the Poppy, which those acquainted with it may please to communicate. Information on the time and mode of planting, soil, bringing to perfection, and manner of securing the crop, of this or other plants, possessing peculiar medical properties, with the most approved modes of extracting, refining, &c. will be thankfully received. The knowledge which may be obtained is not intended to be applied in this part of the country, as it is solicited by a gentleman who is making arrangements for joining the new settlements in Indiana.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES.

Yes! she was innocent as young,
And gladness dwelt upon her tongue;
Her beauty had not felt decay,
And time as on he winged his way;
But gently touched her forehead fair,
And left it still more lovely there;
And as she tripped in the dance along,
Her step was lightest of the throng!
For she yet knew not the withering power,
Of sorrow's touch—and as each hour
Passed swiftly o'er her, it brought a day
That saw her still happy and still more gay:
But the loveliest sky of summer blue,
Will change its bright and glowing hue,
And the sweetest flower of spring's gay train,
Soon moulders and fades to the earth again:
For the canker worm feed on its verdant bloom,
And it falls, and it withers, alas! how soon!
So the canker of love has fed on her cheek,
Where the rose and the lily were blending sweet;
And her bloom, and her beauty, forever have fled,
And left her as pale as the marble bed.
For Henry low lies in his dark narrow grave,
Where the cypress and yew tree so mournfully wave;
And she now strews his grave with the sweetest flowers,
As she comes in the evening's twilight hours;
And she calls upon Heaven to hear her prayer,
As she begs but to die, and be buried there.
But her sighs and her sorrows are nearly over,
And her bright beaming eyes, shall be clouding no more!
For fond hopes lost, and a heart ever laden,
Hath crossed in her bloom the hapless maiden.

M.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. W. L. M'Calla, Mr. GEORGE W. FITHIAN, to Miss MARY ASHTON both of this city.

On the 24 ult. by the Rev. Dr. Meyers, Mr. RICHARD HARRISON formerly of New York, to Miss MARY CARL, of Reading, Pa.

On the 1st inst. at Friend's Meeting House, Mulberry street, JAMES ROWLAND, jun. to PHEBE ANN, daughter of the late Benjamin Low, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Sixty, Mr. DANIEL INGERSOLL, of Hobbonfield, N. J. to Miss ANN MORGAN of this city.

On the 18th ult. at Friends' meeting, in the town of Ledyard, Cayuga county, N.Y. LEONARD SEARING, of Lexington, Long Island, to SARIA W. LINCHAN, of Philadelphia.

At Oyster Bay, Long Island, by the Rev. Mr. Foster, Mr. THOMAS HILSON, Comedian, to Miss ELEANOR AUGUSTA JOHNSON, both of the New-York Park Theatre.

DIED,

On the 30th ult. aged 23 years, Mrs. SARAH T., wife of Mr. Robert Ewing.

On the 28th ult. Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Dr. George Buchanan.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. ARCHIBALD HUMES, of a lingering illness, aged 41.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. MARGARET SHANNON, wife of Thomas Shannon, aged 24.

On the 31st ult. Mrs. MARY ANN THOMAS formerly of Barbadoes, late of this city, aged 74.

On the 30th ult. in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH T. wife of Mr. Robert E. Wing.

On the 30th ult. aged 57 years, Mrs. MARY BUCKIUS, wife of Mr. Peter Buckius.

On Wednesday evening, the 31st ult. aged 84, BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE, brother of the late David Rittenhouse, Esq.

On Thursday morning last, of a short but painful illness, Mr. ALEXANDER J. ETRIS, aged 24.

On Wednesday evening, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. WM. DIXEY, Printer, of this city.

On Wednesday morning last, MARY ANN CONNELL, daughter of Patrick Connell, aged 9.

On Thursday, the 1st inst. in the 22d year of his age, Mr. CHARLES CARRIGAN.

On Thursday, aged 55, Mr. PETER LYLE, Merchant, of this city.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. SUSANNAH WOOLS, of the Township of Passyunk, aged 81 years.

On the 29th ult. HAMILTON B. son of Nathaniel Brittingham, deceased, aged 13.

On Monday afternoon, of consumption, MARY, consort of James Morris, aged 40.

On Sunday morning, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. BARBARA CRUMBACK.

On Sunday, the 28th ult. Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, a native of England.

On the 26th ult. Mr. CHARLES LOCHREY, in the 36th year of his age.

On the 30th July, at New-Orleans, of bilious fever, Mr. JOHN GEORGE, of this city.

On the 18th ult. in Northampton, Burlington county, N. J. MARTHA, widow of Josiah Woolman, in the 81st year of her age, an exemplary member of the Society of Friends.

On the 13th ult. aged 31, Mr. DAVID ECKERT, son of Peter Eckert, of Womelsdorf, and late resident of Philadelphia.

On the 3 ult. at Marcus Hook, (Del. county) after a short but painful illness, Mrs. ANN A. consort of David Marshall, Esq.

On the 16th of July last, in Paris, of the brain fever, FRANCIS BRUGIERE, second son of Charles Brugiere, Esq. of this city.

On the 28th ult. at Carlisle, Pa. Mrs. NANCY WRENSHALL, wife of Mr. John F. Wrenshall, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	39	38	77
New-York,	50	66	116
Baltimore,	26	13	39

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY executed at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of 53 Market Street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27—Ship Messenger, Buffington, 20 days from St. Petersburg, with Mdze.
Ship Ruth and Mary, Brinton, 33 days from Gibraltar, with Mdze.
Schr. Gen. Lafayette, Dunn, from Alvarado, via Quarantine.
28—Ship Julius Cæsar, French, 37 days from Liverpool, with Mdze.
Ship Isabella, Leeds, 145 days from Canton, with Teas, Silks, &c.
29—Brig Wm. Thatcher, Howland, 49 days from Lisbon, with Wine, Wool, &c.
30—Brig Margaret, Greene, 27 days from Manilla, with Mdze.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 27—Brig Cyno, King, for West Indies.
Brig Arethusa, Davis, for Kingston, Jamaica.
Schr. Sisters, Hardin, for Trinidad.
29—Ship Niagara, Gookin, for Laguira.
30—Brig Feliciana, Graves, for New Orleans.
44 arrivals and clearances coastwise.

A FEW respectable single men may be accommodated with boarding on reasonable terms, at 22 S. 2nd st. sept 3—6m

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

MR. and Mrs. COAD have removed their Young Ladies' Seminary from Union street, to No. 127 Spruce street, third door above Fifth, (over the Bank and Fancy Store,) where Young Ladies will receive a complete English education, in the shortest time possible. For terms, &c. apply. sept 3—4t

TAKE NOTICE.

TWO Gentlemen, that can give good recommendations, will be taken to board, in a private and respectable family, in Fourth near Walnut street, and if their professions require it, they can be accommodated with an office, and will have the advantage of hearing the French language spoken in the family, and will not be inconvenienced by children. For further information, apply at this office. sept 3—1t*

TICKETS $5.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

EIGHTEENTH CLASS,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few minutes, sixty numbers, nine ballots to be drawn.

1 Prize of	$25,000	1 Prize of	$12,000
1 do.	5,660	1 do.	5,500
10 do.	1,000	20 do.	500
50 do.	200	57 do.	100

114 Prizes of $50, 285 do. 20, 1,596 do. 10, 14,364 do. 5.

Tickets and Shares to be had at GIBB'S, sep 3—1t No. 4½ south Third-street.

GEORGE FARR'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE,

No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Burr's and Shepard's super blue, black, and a variety of fancy coloured cloths and Cassimeres; Valentia, Tedenett, silk cut Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made to the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—1y

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE
MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Desks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. sept 3—1t*

DAY OF DRAWING.

THE drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 6th class, will take place on Wednesday afternoon next, at the WASHINGTON HALL, South Third street, when will be distributed prizes to the amount of $183,000, among which are the following,

Twenty-five thousand Dollars,
Twelve thousand five hundred dollars,
Five thousand six hundred and sixty dollars,
Five thousand dollars,
Ten of one thousand dollars,
Twenty of five hundred dollars,
Fifty of two hundred dollars,
Besides 100's, 50's, 20's, &c. &c.

All tickets may yet be had at
COHEN & BROTHER'S,
No. 28 South Third street, between Judd's Hotel and Chesnut street,

Where was sold and paid, a few days since, the capital of 40,000 dollars, to a gentleman of this city.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Half do.	2 50	Eighths,	62

*** Old tickets shared, on losing cash or prize tickets (post paid) will be attended to with punctuality.—Address to

J. I. COHEN & BROTHERS,
sept 3—1t Philadelphia.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1825, Benjamin Carr, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—"Le Tresor; a collection of Sonatas, Rondos Marches, Waltzes, and Airs, with Variations, &c. arranged or composed for the Piano Forte, By B. Carr and others. To be completed in the twelve Numbers."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
sept 3—4t

OLD CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.

OLD Champagne Brandy, vintage of 1808 just received and for sale by DAVID HANKIN,
No. 40 Chesnut-street.
Who keeps constantly on hand,
Royal Company Port Wine
Old L. P. Madeira, Tenerriffe and Lisbon Wine,
Dry and Sweet Malaga Wine 7 years old,
Weesp Anker Gin, Holder's importation,
Superior Old Cognac Brandy,
Do. do. Jamaica Spirits,
Do. do. Monongahela Rye and Apple Whiskey,
Also, first quality Teas, viz Pouchong, in papers, fine flavored Souchong, Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and other fresh Teas.
Also, Flint's best Havana Segars, Rank's superior Philadelphia do. with a general assortment of Groceries carefully selected, wholesale and retail. sept. 3—3t*

PHILADELPHIA
FLOATING BATHS.

THE above Establishment is now open for the reception of the Company, upon the Market street wharf, and every attention requisite to render it pleasant and inviting, will be paid by the subscribers.

WILLIAM & GEORGE WILLIAMS.

The following rates are established for the season, viz:

Family Tickets, for the season	$10
Single Tickets for grown persons for the season,	6
Single tickets for grown persons per month	3
Lads under 14 years of age, per season,	4
Do do do per month,	2
Single Bathing, including feet age,	12
Do do do for Lads,	12

june 3—tf

BOARDING SCHOOL
AT KIMBERTON.

EMMOR KIMBER informs his friends and the public, that JOHN BUCHANAN, A. B. has taken charge of the Classical Department in the Boarding School under his superintendence. Samuel R. Wylie, of Philadelphia, who examined J. B. gave him satisfactory recommendations, stating that he "believes him to be quite competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages." Twenty-three Boarders are at the School, and there are accommodations for as many more. Parents who have applied, and others who intend to send their children, are respectfully requested to enter them early, that they may take their places in their respective classes as formed. 8 mo 7—tf

Bristol Boarding School

IS now open, for the reception of boys—in which are taught spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical science. may 21—3m* DAVID LUKENS.

DAVIS & HANSON,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Front and Market streets,
march 12—6m Pittsburgh

CIRCUS.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 3.

The performance to commence with a Grand Cavalcade, in new and superb trappings, arranged by Mr. Blyth, Riding Master.

Still Vaulting, by the whole troop of Flying Phenomena.

Horsemanship, on Two Horses, by Mr. Blyth.

Mrs. Wilson, the Intrepid Female Equestrian, will go through the whole of her performances.

Horsemanship by Mr. Stickney, and by Master Spencer.

Hornpipe by Master Collet, from Astley's, London, his Fourth appearance.

Horsemanship by Master Hunt, without Saddle or Bridle, to conclude with the wonderful effort of the Dromboa Horse.

Slack Rope, by Mr. Stokes.

Horsemanship, by Master Collet, who will go through many surprising feats never attempted by any body of his age.

To conclude with a Grand Serio Melo-Drama (for the first time in this city) called

THE FALSE FRIEND,
Or the Assassin of the Rocks.

D. THOMAS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he intends recommencing a SCHOOL on the 5th of September, at No. 36 Vine street, opposite New Market, where he proposes teaching a select and limited number of Young Ladies all the essential branches of a good English education, but particularly Penmanship and Epistolary Correspondence. Hours of Tuition from 2 till 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

N. B. The room is large and elegantly furnished, and well adapted to accommodate societies. For particulars of which apply as above, or at the south-east corner of Vine and Second st. sept 3—4t*

☞SMITH'S
CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 336 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENTLEMEN'S Wellington Boots $3.50 to 4.50
Youth's Wellington Boots 2.00 to 2.50
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior 87 cts. to 1.25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers 62 cts
Gentlemen's Over shoes, excellent quality, 2.00
Ladies silk Valencia and Leather Slippers 1.00 to 1.25
Ladies Morocco double sole Bellevues 1.25 to 1.50
Infants Kid Boots, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $3.50 per doz. worthy the attention of shoe dealers in general throughout the city.
Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from $1.12 to 1.62.
A large quantity of boots and Shoes, of every description, 400 pair Brogans, suitable for the southern market. JOS. B. SMITH.
sept 3—tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

AN indented servant girl, named ELIZABETH LONG, absconded from the service of the subscriber, on the 16th ult. all persons are forbid harbouring her. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for her apprehension. JOSEPH M. WARNER.
sept 3—3t

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 65 North Front street, one door below Arch street,

SAMUEL BURKART offers for sale, at the above Manufactory, a general assortment of Brushes which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, and a discount of 10 per cent. for Cash.

N. B. Country Brushes purchased for cash, or in barter for Brushes. sept 3—4t*

USEFUL HINT.

"Reason's whole pleasures—all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words—health, peace, and competence."

HEALTH may be attained and preserved by temperance,—peace by proper discipline of the passions—but competence! what difficulties and obstructions lie in the way to it! Toil, care and the thousand vexations of business, most frequently result in bitter disappointment. Even when success appears to have crowned our efforts, and we stretch forth our hands to reap the grateful harvest, how often does it elude our grasp, and vanish from our sight forever. But, thanks to Fortune, there is one reserve against these evils—one door is yet open to "health, peace and competence," where are no perplexing pursuits or heart-burnings, no grievous controversies; but all smooth, even, and equanimous—the door through which all conditions may, for the value of a song, arrive at the Temple of Fortune, and receive incense from her altar—that is, the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY,
Eighteenth Class—New Series.

Bur, remember! the time is short—this fruitful opportunity hastens to a close; for on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, instant, this Splendid Lottery will be drawn—the die will be cast, and the curtain forever dropped between you and all the excellencies contained in the following

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	25,000
1 do.	12,000	is	12,000
1 do.	5,660	is	5,660
1 do.	5,000	is	5,000
10 do.	1,000	is	10,000
20 do.	500	is	10,000
50 do.	200	is	10,000
57 do.	100	is	5,700
114 do.	50	is	5,500
285 do.	20	is	5,700
1596 do.	10	is	15,960
14,364 do.	5	is	71,820
16,500 Prizes,			$182,040
29,360 Blanks,			

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

Packages, by certificate or otherwise, as usual.
Clubs and others supplied on reasonable terms.
Orders from the country, (post paid and enclosing cash) will meet with punctual and prompt attention.

A WORD AT PARTING.

P. I. DECKER has on hand a few, but select Tickets, in the above Lottery. They are going fast, and those who desire to secure a chance or two of the above bill of fare, would act wisely by making immediate application at

P. I. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets—where have recently been sold and paid one Capital of 40,000 Dollars. sept 3—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1825, Benjamin Carr, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following, to wit:—"Lyrichs, or Adaptions, Arrangements, and Compositions in Vocal Music. By B. Carr. To be completed in thirty-six Numbers."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
sept 3—4t

The duties of Miss CLULEY'S SEMINARY will be resumed on Thursday, the 1st September, at No. 3 south Fourth street. aug 27—4t

Proposals by John Simmons.

BOOKSELLER and Stationer, S. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, THE AMERICAN POCKET FARRIER; comprehending a description of the various diseases incident to Horses; and prescriptions for their cure.—To which is added an Appendix, containing directions for the management of those animals, in breeding, weaning, breaking, shoeing, shoeing, mounting, riding, driving, travelling, feeding, watering, stabling, trimming, dressing, choosing colors, fattening, bleeding, purging, clystering, blistering, pointing, preventing infections and other diseases, &c. Carefully select and compiled from the most approved authors. Embellished with an appropriate copperplate engravings.—Conditions. It will be printed on fine paper and good type; and contain about 125 pages, duodecimo. And delivered to subscribers, half bound, at 50 cents a copy. seventh mo. 23—tf

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every kind, Furniture, Books, Mechanics Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

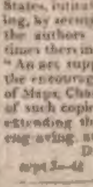
Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 191 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
march 19—tf

246.

SUMMER SHOES.



GENTLEMEN'S fine Wax Calf Skin and Morocco Boots and Shoes; do. black and col'd Buckskin Boots and Shoes; do. Pumps; Ladies' black and col'd Morocco and Kid Boots and Shoes; do. black and col'd Valencias Denims & Satins, &c. of the best workmanship and materials.

All of which will be sold low and rips mended *gratis*.

Also, an extensive assortment of low priced Shoes—from 50 to 75 cents.

BREED & MUDGE,

No. 246 Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets and between Jefferis' and Byrnes' Hotels. may 4—tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,

A few doors north of Courtland Street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house a preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. aug. 27—tf

Draws on the 7th of Next Month.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 18th Class, New Series. 66 Numbers—Nine ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$25,000		50 prizes of	$200	
1	do.	12,500	57	do.	100
1	do.	5,660	114	do.	50
1	do.	5,000	285	do.	20
10	do.	1,000	1596	do.	10
20	do.	500	14364	do.	5

16,500 prizes, 29,260 blanks, is 183,040 dollars.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	63

Tickets and Shares, to obtain some of the above, to be had at

WILTBOHN'S

Lottery Office, N. E. corner of Second and Walnut Streets.

Orders from abroad enclosing the Cash, or prizes (post paid) will be thankfully received and prompt'y attended to, if addressed to P. L. WILTBOHN,
aug. 27—2t Philadelphia.

COHEN'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE,

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the last Grand State Lottery, which was drawn on the 27th July —viz: the $40,000 Prize to a gentleman in Philadelphia, —the 10,500 sent to Pittsylvania County, Virginia—the 5,660 sold in shares; One Half sent to Warrenton, N. Carolina—One Quarter to Caswell Court House, N. Carolina, and the remaining Quarter to New York.—The minor Prizes were variously distributed.

THE NEXT SCHEME:

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,

To be drawn by the Improved Mode (Odd and Even system) secured by Letters Patent from the United States and under the super intendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The whole to be completed

IN ONE DAY.

HIGHEST PRIZE $30,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	is	30,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000 Dollars.
30 Prizes of	100	is	3,000 Dollars.
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000 Dollars.
100 Prizes of	20	is	2,000 Dollars.
200 Prizes of	10	is	2,000 Dollars.
400 Prizes of	5	is	2,000 Dollars.
20,000 Prizes of	4	is	80,000 Dollars.
20,315 Prizes,			152,000 Dollars
40,000 Tickets			

Not One Blank to a Prize.

MODE OF DRAWING:—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the Prizes above the denomination of 24, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 30,000 Prizes of 24, will be awarded to the Odd or Even Numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 30,000 Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a 24 Prize.—If the 30,000 Prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a Prize of 24

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.
Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery IN ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate Number in the Scheme, so that the holder of Two Tickets or two Shares of Tickets, (one Odd and one Even Number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one Prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity. A Ticket drawing a superior Prize in this Scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many Tickets therefore will secure actually obtain TWO PRIZES EACH!!

☞Every Prize payable in Cash, which as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

TICKETS WILL RISE

on the 1st September to Five Dollars; until which time the price will continue, viz:

Whole Tickets	$4	Quarters,	$1 00
Halves,	2	Eighths,	50

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street—Baltimore.

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the Grand State Lottery which was completed a few days ago.—And where more Capitals have been sold than at any other Office in America.

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our unremitted prompt attention.—Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

☞"COHEN'S Gazette and Lottery Register," which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes and will be forwarded gratis to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive the same.

Baltimore, August, 1825.
aug 27—tf

Select Seminary for Both Sexes.

N. W. Corner of Third and Union Streets.

Entrance No. 21 Union Street.

D. HUTTON, respectfully informs the public that, in addition to his School Room, he has taken the Chief's Apartments of the Seminary, lately occupied by P. Cook; where he intends to teach the various branches of an English Education, to Young Ladies as well as Young Gentlemen. History will be read, and selected pieces of news.

Young Ladies will be taught Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work.

An Evening School for Boys throughout the season.

A French School will be taught three evenings in the week.

Short hand will be taught in classes.

Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainments of literature, and the improvement of their morals.

Grateful for the encouragement he has received, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his patrons, hoping that, he will still merit the continuance of their favour, as also a proportionate share from a new and public.

School is now open for the admission of Pupils.—For Terms, apply as above, where the school hours are also.

N. B. As scholars do not generally attend during the heat of the season, the Subscriber thinks it prudent, hereafter, to allow but twelve weeks to the Quarter, and to make no charge for vacation D. HUTTON
aug. 27—tf.

To those afflicted with CANCERS,

And other ill-cured Ulcerated Sores.

THE subscriber respectfully informs, that she still continues to administer relief in almost all cases of CANCER—King's Evil, and other maladies of the flesh, to those who may call upon her, at her residence in Middletown, Delaware county, Penn. Her medicine is innocent, causing neither pain, inconvenience, nor any restrictions in diet; yet it is powerful and effectious in dissolving lumps of almost any kind and in restoring the flesh to its usual strength. The length of time required to effect a cure, depends upon the nature of the disease—some cases wherein cures have been effected, have required three months; others two, others one, &c.

Among the many that have been benefitted by her medicine, are the following:

Mrs. Archer, of Stanton, New Castle county, had her nose destroyed by a Cancer, and the roof of her mouth much affected—was perfectly cured in six weeks.

Eunice Adams, of Springfield, Del. Co. also had a Cancer in her nose, which eat out the inside, and affected her mouth and eyes. After many remedies had been applied to no purpose, she was cured by an application to the subscriber, in three months, although it had been growing for five months.

Phebe Tarnall, of Middletown, Del. Co. was cured of a large Cancer in five weeks &c. &c.

Persons afflicted with the above disease, should make early application. Her charge is reasonable and no money will be demanded until the patient shall have been benefitted. Those from a distance can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

RACHEL BUFFINGTON.
aug. 27—2t*

M. T. C. GOULD, Stenographer,

No. 88 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia.

TEACHES Ladies and Gentlemen by a few practical Lessons, a complete knowledge of his improved Short-Hand Writing. Individuals, select classes or schools, will be attended at such times and places as they may please to designate. Translated persons and others, who cannot attend to a regular course of instruction, may soon acquire the art of Short Hand from Mr. Gould's book, price 50 cents. Application may be made to Mr. G.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it allits flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PARODY.

The gallant American left fortune and friends,
"For death or for liberty" his motto attends;
Determin'd to fight for his country and home,
And the pathway of glory and honour to roam:
For this was his cry,
"To conquer or die!"
With his country's flag
He'd the enemy defy.
Where the engagement was warmest, he trampled
o'er slain,
And fought his way through, and scorn'd to complain,
For he was an American soldier.

When with peace and with liberty our country was blest'd,
Flush with honour and fame, he again found his rest;
In the arms of his love, with what feelings he'd tell
Of the perils and hardships the soldier befel:
Of the war's dread alarms,
'Mid the clashing of arms,
The groans of the dying,
The cry of "to arms!"
How they fought, how they conquer'd, through slaughter and woe,
And came off victorious in spite of the foe,
Like a true born American soldier.

His rank being promoted, still burning for fame,
For in peace or in war his heart was the same;
To his country so faithful, so true to his love,
That the laurel and myrtle around him were wove.
For his country he bled,
When foes did invade;
Tho' inferior in numbers,
He felt not afraid:
He fought like a hero—he fell like a man—
His worth we'll revere, while we cherish his name,
For he died an American soldier. W.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. What is that which is beautiful to behold, but when reversed, or read backwards, is increased in number, changed in object, and becomes hateful in reality?
2. Why are poets like toys?
3. Why ought useful printed books to have a colour in the inside different from black and white?
4. Why is a drayman out of employ like a shipping merchant?
5. Why is one man out of his wits like two men in their senses?
6. What is that which is destroyed, the moment it is uttered?
7. Why is the United States Bank like a newspaper?
8. Why is a lighted candle like Turkey?
9. Why is Chesnut street like a river?

Answers to the conundrums in the Post of the 20th instant:—1. C (one hundred,) Ash (a tree,) Cash. 2. Courtship.

Answers to those of last week:—1. The Potatoe. 2. Glowworm. 3. A Clock. 4. A Looking Glass. 5. A Fox. 6. It is down in the mouth. 7. One is governed by its dey, the other by its knights. 8. Because he is cur-led. 9. Because it makes hot shot. 10. Because he is thinking. 11. Because he is going to Bagdad. 12. The Tiger. 13. The letter L.

A Frenchman, stopping at a tavern, asked for Jacob: 'There is no such person here,' said the landlord. 'Tis not any person I want sare; but de beer make warm wid de poker.' 'Well,' answered the landlord, 'that is flip.' 'Ah! yes sare, you are in de right: I mean *Philip*.'

A grenadier in Marshal Saxe's army, having been taken in the act of plundering, was sentenced to be hanged. What he had stolen was only to the value of five shillings; on which the marshal said to him, "You must be a pitiful fellow to risk your life for five shillings." "I beg your pardon, general: I risk it every day for two pence-half-penny." The marshal smiled and pardoned him.

Cibber one day calling on Booth, who he knew was at home, a female domestic denied him. Colley took no notice of this at the time, but when a few days after Booth paid him a visit in return, called out from the first floor that he was not home. "How can that be?" said Booth, "Do not I hear your voice?" "To be sure you do," replied Cibber; "but what then? I believed your servant-maid, and it is hard indeed if you wont believe me."

A wealthy merchant who had become bankrupt, was met some time after his misfortunes by a friend, who inquired how he was going on. "Pretty well," said he, "I am upon my legs again." "How—already!" "Yes, I have been obliged to part with my coach and horses, and *must now walk!*"

Two English merchants meeting one day in a coffee-house, one of them in the course of conversation, entered into a pompous display of the extensiveness of his business, and among other things asserted that the mere ink consumed by his clerks amounted annually to at least 30 pounds sterling. The other, by way of trying the old adage, "to shame a liar, tell a greater lie,"—replied, poh! do you boast of that trifle!—why I save more than double that sum every year by ordering my clerks to omit the strokes of the *t*'s and the dots of the *i*'s!!!"

A French author, who has recently published a *tour through England*, calls plumb pudding *pundin de plom* (lead pudding,) and translates Shakspeare's *Winter's Tale* into *Conte de Mr. Winter*. The Minister Pitt, he says, was called *Billy*, because he introduced so many *bills* into Parliament.

A man who had established a tippling house, was about to erect his sign, and requested his neighbour's advice what inscription to put on it. The man replied, I advise you to write on it, "*Beggars made here.*"

HUMAN TIME PIECE.

The following singular account appears in a recent number of a valuable French work, the Bibliotheque Universalle. J. D. Chevalley, a native of Switzerland, aged 66 has arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement. In his youth he was accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells and vibrations of pendulums, and by degrees he acquired the power of continuing a succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations or sounds produced. Being on board the steam boat on the lake of Geneva, in July 14, 1822, he engaged to indicate to the crowd about him the lapse of a quarter of an hour or as many minutes and seconds as any one chose to name, and this during a conversation the most diversified with those standing by; and, farther to indicate by the voice, the moment when the hand passed over the quarter minutes, or half minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated, during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hand at the conclusion of the time fixed. His own account of it is thus given: "I have acquired by imitation, labor, and patience, a movement which neither thoughts nor labor, nor any thing can stop. It is similar to that of a pendulum, which at each motion of going and returning gives me the space of three seconds, so that twenty of them makes a minute, and these I add to others continually."

For the purpose of pursuing the ostrich, the Arabians train up their best and fleetest horses; and as soon as the hunter comes in sight of his game, he puts his horse into a gentle gallop, so as to keep the ostrich still in sight; yet not to terrify him from the plain into the mountains. Of all known animals that make use of their legs in running, the ostrich is said to be far the swiftest. In the chase, therefore, as soon as the bird observes himself pursued at a distance, he begins to run at first but gently, either insensible of the danger, or confident of escaping. In this situation he somewhat resembles a man in full speed; his wings, like two arms, keep working with a motion correspondent to that of his legs: and his speed would very soon carry him from the view of his pursuers, but that like the hare, instead of going away in a direct line, he takes his course in circles, while the hunters make a smaller course within, relieve each other, meet him at unexpected turns, and keep him thus still employed and followed, till spent with fatigue, and finding all means of escape impossible, he endeavours to hide himself from the enemies he cannot avoid, and covers his head in the sand, or the first thicket he meets. Sometimes, however, he attempts to face his pursuers; and though in general the most gentle animal in nature, when driven to desperation, he defends himself with his beak, his wings and his feet. Such is the force of his motion, that a man would be utterly unable to withstand him in the shock.

To Housewives.—The following remarks from the Boston Medical Intelligencer, in which a good and simple method is suggested to correct the vitiated atmosphere in bedchambers, is recommended to your particular attention:—

"Small closets and concealed beds are extremely injurious, especially to young people and invalids. When persons are from necessity obliged to sleep in them, it will be advisable every morning immediately after rising, to displace all the bedclothes, and if the sky be serene, to open the doors and windows. The various methods which luxury has invented to make houses close and warm, contribute not a little to render them unwholesome. No house can be wholesome unless the air has a free passage through it.—For which reason, houses ought daily to be ventilated by opening windows, and admitting a current of fresh air into every room,—Beds, instead of being made up as soon as people rise out of them, ought to be turned down, and exposed to the fresh air from the open windows through the day. This will expel any noxious vapor, and cannot fail to promote the health of the inhabitants."

Excellent method of rearing CALVES, and of preserving the Milk and a great portion of the Cream during that time.

Put some water on the fire, nearly the quantity that the calf can drink; when it boils, throw into it one or two handfuls of oatmeal, and suffer the whole to boil for a minute. Then leave it to cool until new-milk warm; then mix with it one or two quarts of milk that has stood twelve hours, and has been skimmed—stir the whole, and give it to the calf to drink. At first it is necessary to make the calf drink by presenting the fingers to it; but it soon learns to do without this help, and will grow incomparably faster than by the old method. This method is not only a theoretical truth, but its success is confirmed by experience. The economical advantages resulting from it are as follows: According to the old method, a calf intended for slaughter is made to suck for three weeks, and those intended for agriculture from six to eight weeks. Supposing the cow gives only a moderate quantity of milk, the value of it will amount, in three weeks, to nearly the value of the calf. If, on the contrary, we rear a calf according to this method, we consume, during the three weeks, only three quarts of oatmeal, at most, and the skimmed milk.—Calves that have been brought up by this method, have been always healthy and strong, and not subject to disease. They are not suffered to suck at all, but to have the pure milk of the mother to suck for the first four days; because it has been observed, that the separation after four days is more painful to the mother than when the calf is taken from her soon after its birth. *Amer. Farmer.*

TO PRESERVE HAMS.

Having tried several methods of preserving hams from the ravages of bugs and flies, and all having failed, I concluded to try the effect of pepper. I ground some black pepper fine and put it into a box, and as soon as the hams were well soaked and drained, I took them down and dusted the pepper over the raw part, and over the back again. This I have tried two seasons, and neither flies nor bugs touch them. I am satisfied, in my own mind, that is a sure remedy, and deserves to be generally known. I was induced to try the experiment from the circumstance of knowing that ground pepper, mixed with sweetened water, and the yelk of an egg, would kill flies.

METHEGLIN is made in the following manner:—Put so much new honey into spring water, that when the honey is dissolved, an egg will not sink to the bottom. Boil the liquor for an hour. When cool, barrel it up, adding a spoonful of yeast to ferment it.—Some add vinegar, half an ounce to a barrel, and as much cloves and mace; but I have it very good without any spices. One hundred weight of honey will make a barrel of metheglin as strong as good wine. I once had a barrel made with 90 weight of honey. After fermenting and fining, it was an excellent liquor, some part of which I kept bottled several years—it loses the honey taste by age, and grows lighter coloured—but, on the whole, it does not improve by age, like other liquors. *Deane's N. E. Farmer.*

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Job Type, &c. viz. 1 Font 14 Line Pica—1 do. 10 Line Pica—2 do. 7 Line Caps. (ornamented)—1 do. 5 Line—1 do. Canon—1 do. 3 Line English—1 do. Brevier—1 do. Minion—and other Printing materials. The greater part of the above letter, is in large Fonts, which would be divided, or sold entire, to suit purchasers—Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.—June 14

TICKETS $5

To be had at R. C. YATES'S office, 127 Chesnut street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

EIGHTEENTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1833, and finished in a few minutes, sixty numbers nine ballots to be drawn.

1 Prize of	$25,000	1 Prize of	$12,000
1 do.	5,660	1 do.	5,500
10 do.	1,000	20 do.	500
50 do.	200	57 do.	100

114 Prizes of $50, 285 do. 20, 1,596 do. 10, 14,364 do. 5.

To obtain any of these RICH CAPITALS, apply at

YATES'

Lucky Office, No. 127 Chesnut Street, three doors from Fourth street.
july 16—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL EKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street,

500 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper.
100 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Music Paper.
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.
750 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.
*** The highest price given for rags. aug 11—

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage and support, and respectfully informs them that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday the 22d inst. at No. 57 Filbert, (first door below Tenth street,) where he will continue to use his utmost exertions to promote the best interests of his pupils and their advancement in the different branches of a liberal English Education, and respectfully solicits a continuance of public favour.

Cleanliness and decency of behaviour will continue to receive particular attention.
aug 13—3t J. COX.

Fancy and Staple Goods.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his new Store, No. 36 South Second street, third door below Chesnut, west side, the following goods—the chief part of which have been purchased at the recent public sales, and other sources, and will be sold, either Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Cash prices, viz.

SILKS—Shaded, plain and shaded figured ombra Gros de Ete, black and fancy coloured Gros de Naples, plain and figured Levantines, plain white Gros de Naples, Lutestrings, Florences, Plaid Silks, Satins, Grenadines, Black Mode, &c.

LINEN—3-4 and 7-8 Irish Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, &c.

FANCY HDKFS. SCARFS, &c.—Gauze, Crape Lisse, Silk, Love, Imperial net, Barage, Swiss, Bobinet, black Barage gold corners and borders, &c.

CRAPE GOODS—Company Crapes, Mandarine Robes, Shawls, Scarfs, &c.

CHINTZES—A variety of new styles and patterns, French and English.

FANCY MUSLINS—Rich Figured and Plain Swiss and India Muslins, Books, Jaconets, Cambrics, Scotch Lawn, Imitation Cambrics, Lenoes, &c.

White, Black and Coloured Gauzes and Lisse, Fancy Ribbons and Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, Rich Black Lace eighteen inches wide, Bayadere Italian Crapes, Bombazines, new style Silks, Cravats, Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs, Insertings, Long Cloths, Fine Shirting Flannel, Bobinet Veils, Thule Prints, Domestic Goods, &c. By

aug 20—3t WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. July 16—6m*

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVER, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.
N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 12—tf

NEW CABINET WAREROOMS.

THE Penny vaults Society of JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to announce to the public, that they have commenced business at the well known stand, formerly occupied by J. B. Barry, No 134 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and they respectfully solicit a share of their patronage. They pledge themselves to furnish all articles in their line, at the most reasonable terms. The work being under the superintendance of an approved mechanic, employing none but members of the Society, to the entire exclusion of apprentices. They without hesitation will warrant all articles vended by them to be as substantial, neatly executed, and comprising as good materials as the city can afford. aug 6—3m.

NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

INSOLVENTS Petitions to September Court, legally and correctly Drawn, and their business faithfully attended to, until finally discharged by the courts, for THREE DOLLARS, at the office, No. 7 North Sixth street, directly over the Cedar Cooper's shop, a few doors above Market street. aug 6—tf

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE
CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of Paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vulture, Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Millinary Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,
No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.
N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. aug 13—(Jan)

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth corrected.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is executed by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce street. june 15—1y

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. June 1—tf

REMOVAL.

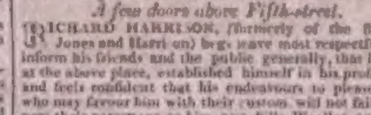
PHILIP WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 253, Arch street, to the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, which he will endeavour to merit by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 27—tf

S. POTTER & Co.

NO. 118 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, keep constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of THEOLOGICAL, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, HISTORICAL, MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, which they will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash or city acceptances.

Orders for the West Indies, or for the Southern or Western States, promptly executed.

Library Companies and teachers supplied on the most liberal terms. aug 20—3t



CHEAP TRAVELLING,

TO BURLINGTON, BRISTOL, WHITEHILL, AND BORDENTOWN.

THE Steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Kellum, will leave the upper side of Market street Wharf, every week day at 6 o'clock, and Sundays at 7 o'clock A. M. for the above named places, returning the same evening.

TO BURLINGTON OR BRISTOL,	25 cts.
WHITEHILL,	25 cts.
BORDENTOWN,	25 cts.
NEW YORK	$2 50 cts.

OFFICE No. 13 MARKET STREET.
aug 6—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.
MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep White, more's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 140, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

TEA WARE HOUSE,

No. 88 South Fifth street, below Spruce.

THE Subscriber having recently received a general assortment of the first quality GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, offers them for sale, at reasonable prices to families particular in the choice of their Teas.

july 9—tf J. WATERMAN.

City Dying Establishment,

No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,
A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the firm of Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, at the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom will not fail to secure their patronage to him, as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Refitting Piece Goods, of every description. Gentlemens' Clothes, wet, dry, or steam scoured, on an improved plan. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to.
april 30—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 311 Market street Feb. 20—tf.

Select Didactic Seminary,

FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. H. BROWN, announces to his patrons, and the late patrons of Mr. Pardon Davis, that he has succeeded to the above institution, where, from his experience in teaching, and a strict attention to the morals, manners, and improvement of the pupils committed to his charge, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore given to his predecessor and himself.

The course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Penmanship, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Surveying, Algebra, with the various other branches essential to a good English education; also, Latin and Greek Languages.

Terms, &c. made known at the room.

N. B. Unquestionable references can be given as to ability and recent success in teaching. july 2—3m

DAVID WIDENER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 107 Race street, and by strict attention to his Business, will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who will favour him with their custom. Persons wishing to find their own cloths, can have them made up and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, on hand, of the first quality.
may 7—tf

HEAD-ACHE.

As the traveller who visits a country, first directs his attention to its *Metropolis*, so it should be with regard to the HEAD, the metropolis of man—as there is no part of the human system so liable to disturbances as the head, insomuch that it passes for a common sign of the best constitution is any, if it can be said of them "their heads never ached."

Now, as it may be known only to those who have already tried, proved, and acknowledged its efficacy, it may be necessary, in order that its utility should be more generally known, to state, for the information of those subject to nervous or occasional *pains of the head or head-ache*, that almost instant relief may be obtained by bathing their forehead and temples with a small quantity of that cooling and agreeable aromatic vegetable Lotion.

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

Sold at 50 cents per bottle, at Nos. 93 North West corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Merchants Coffee House, and at 314 North Fifth street, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia.
aug 6—3m*

PHARON GUERIN,

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues to carry on his old stand, No. 1, South Seventh street, one door below Market street, East side, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he may be thought worthy of a continuance of their favor.

He can be in the most fashionable style, and endeavors to adapt the mode to the physiognomy of the particular individual. Separate shaving boxes are kept for each customer. may 14—6m

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This Syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly for fine family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South Sixth street, between Chesnut and Market.
april 15—6m

WEED'S GENUINE SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery and Summer Complaint.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she now resides at No. 16 Union street, where she still continues to prepare, from the original receipts, that valuable Medicine—its efficacies have been known to perform wonderful cures where prescriptions of the most able physicians have failed.

That valuable Medicine, called Bitter Tincture, is likewise made by the subscriber, who is the only one holding the genuine receipts—any purchased elsewhere is to be considered spurious, unless authorized by her.

Mrs. N. WEED,
No. 16 Union street, or N. E. corner of Walnut and Fifth sts.
July 9—cow1m

Bedding Warehouse,

No. 128 North Third street,
A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL RINDLE WRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattrasses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Seafaring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner, Mattrasses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cupel, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 22—1y

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 4—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all *impurities of the blood*, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, nor more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to believe.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about one to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a speedy prospect of relief, in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are known to their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, proceeding its proceeding is an incurable state, and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, restores the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different states. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats' and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 72d Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAFFER, No. 216 South Second street. Jan 22—tf

EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to provide on Sundays for company by the Steam Boats. The Ordinary will be served up at half past one o'clock. Private parties can be accommodated.

JOHN BESSONETT.

N.B.—The Steam Boat Trenton leaves the wharf at Chesnut street, at 8 o'clock, on Sundays for Bristol, and return in the after part of the day. may 25—tf

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufacturers and keeps for sale, Pans, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Carting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf

REMOVAL.

C. ADAMS,

HAVING removed her MILLINERY from No. 66 Arch street, to No. 112 South Second street, (7 doors below the Custom-House,) takes this means of informing her customers, and requesting a continuance of their favours. aug 6—3m*

JOS. W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 312 North Front street, near Noble, [illegible]—6m*

J. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Flavouring Essences, Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Carrie Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 23—6m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—19tf

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—19tf.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 22 Branch street.—19tf

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 18tf

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 29 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st, the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

KREYMBORG & HAGERBORN, No. 93 South Second st. Keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 163 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 60 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 66 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—17tf

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 6 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, No. 231 north Second st keeps constantly on hand, a supply of Chaise and Lining Rules, of a superior quality. June 11—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 1-2 same Square.

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 51 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

READER!

ON the 7th of September next, the UNION CANAL Lottery, 18th Class, will be drawn in this city—somebody must be

25,000 DOLLARS

Richer for the trifling sum of Five Dollars,

WHY NOT YOU?

Tickets and Shares in a great variety of Numbers, for Sale at

CONINE'S,

No. 3 South Third street.

Where the Lucky Number may now be waiting for you

Whole Tickets,	$5
Halves,	2 65
Quarters,	1 25
Eighths,	62

aug 13—tf

MUSICAL TIME PIECE.

FOR Sale, an elegant time piece, that plays twelve different tunes. It is something new; it has no dial; there are two round balls; on one are the hours, on the other the minutes; a figure shows the hour, which moves about when it strikes the hour; the minutes are shown by a snake. The music is fine, and will be sold a great bargain. Apply to P. L. WILTBORN.
July 6—tf No. 103 South Second street.

SEA BATHING.

PHILADELPHIA and Tuckerton Stages, will commence running through the route in a day, on the 4th of July, twice a week, as follows:

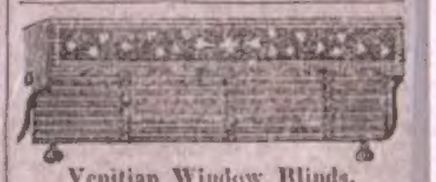
Leave Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at S. H. Cooper's Ferry in good time to cross in the Team Boat to the city, on the same days.

Returning, leave Arch street and Cooper's Ferry, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrives about sunset at Tuckerton on the same days, where are good accommodations for Travellers.

Passage through, 3 Dollars 50 Cents and the usual allowance of 8 pounds of Baggage.

For Seats apply at Arch Street Ferry, where a Book is kept for the register of passengers.

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.
Tuckerton, June 20th, 1833. [July 2—tf



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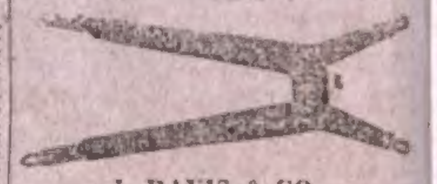

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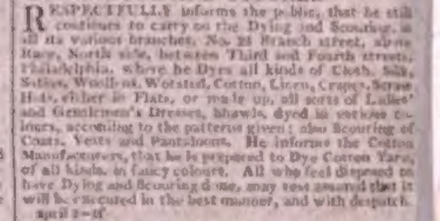

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